

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, February 9, 1909.

### The Japanese Question

THE ACTION of the California Legislature with respect to the Japanese school bill, and the subsequent recommendation of Governor Gillett, at the instance of Washington, that for reasons of state the bill should not be proceeded with, has made the relations between the governments of Tokio and Washington the question of paramount political importance at the present moment. The Japanese question, though for the time being it may press with peculiar force on the states bordering the Pacific coast, is not in any way solely an American problem. It is, on the contrary, a problem as wide as the world. It may assert itself in Australia and the British possessions in the Straits at any moment. It is believed to be not without its influence on the politics of the Indian empire today, and the appointment by the Japanese government of a Hindu scholar, who has been prominent in fomenting trouble for the Calcutta government, as head of the department of Indian languages in the university at Tokio has not passed unnoticed. The question has for long engaged the attention of a man so astute as the Kaiser, whose grasp of politics extends beyond the Rhine or Silesia. The German people have been inclined to regard his views as chimerical, probably because the significance of the far-eastern question is overshadowed for them by immediate difficulties of the near-eastern one. Between those two questions there is, however, so great a gulf fixed that the Kaiser has foreshadowed a time when the Ottoman empire of the near east will be the staunchest ally of the European powers in their conflict with the empires of the far east.

In the minds of a great number of people in the west today what is known as the awakening of the east is regarded with undisguised alarm. So little trust have they in the forces of western civilization that they look forward to the day when the armies of the Mongolian peoples will pour through the passes of the Ural mountains, or skirt the shores of the Caspian, as fifteen centuries ago the Gothic hordes came plunging across the Danube, and sealing the Alps. It never seems to have occurred to them that fifteen centuries of Christianity should have placed in the hands of the west a weapon far more powerful than any possessed by Valens. It may be necessary in the existing political conditions to accept the saying of the Roman, "If you wish peace prepare for war," but it should be distinctly remembered that such expedients are only temporal; and that if you go on expecting and preparing long enough for war you are liable to get it. The real, indeed, the only invulnerable armor in which to face the political problems of the present no less than the future is "the whole armor of God." The nation which is the first to forge that in its spiritual arsenals will be the first to enjoy absolute peace and safety. The world has, however, apparently to be educated into an understanding of the practical meaning of the words, "A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee." This end will be gained not by talking of yellow nations, nor by segregating Japanese children, but by realizing that there is only one people, God's people, and that Japanese children, just as American children are of the kingdom of heaven. There is another Latin saying which the world is not nearly so fond of quoting as the one about war. It is to the effect that "Love conquers all." Let the western nations, in the existing conditions, take all the necessary steps to make themselves too strong to be attacked, but let them remember that these are not enough. They must learn, through the teachings of scientific Christianity, how to surround themselves with impenetrable ramparts of Love, and then it will be said, indeed, of the soldier who paces those ramparts,

This is the happy warrior, this is he  
Whom every man in arms should wish to be.

WHETHER or not the committee on ways and means will recommend a stamp tax, whether or not Congress will approve of it, and whether or not it will produce revenue in sufficient amount to assist materially in the lowering of the tariff on articles which now carry a protective duty, are questions yet to be decided. A remarkable phase of the situation, however, is found in the fact that the proposition to reinstate the "war tax" meets at once warm support and bitter opposition among the advocates of tariff reform as well as among the "stand patters."

Our government has never resorted to the stamp tax system in a general way save in times of emergency, as, for instance, during the civil and the Spanish wars. The taxes imposed on stock and bond issues and transfers, bank checks, drafts, conveyances, etc., in 1898, produced an annual revenue of about \$35,000,000. Such a tax at the present time would yield considerably more.

One of the strongest arguments advanced in favor of the stamp tax is that, while it would yield sufficient revenue to be of important help in overcoming the anticipated deficit and enable Congress to reduce the tariff in cases where there is a crying demand for such reduction, it would place no burden upon the workingman. On the contrary, to the extent that it would assist in the removal of duty from articles regarded as necessities of life, or necessary to the comfort of humble people, it would be a positive benefit to the wage-earner.

It is pretty certain that the interests of the workingman will receive more consideration and more intelligent attention at the hands of Congress during the progress of the revenue and tariff legislation which is now seemingly inevitable than ever before. The great manufacturers of the country have been protected until in some instances they have been surfeited with it and are actually asking to be relieved from further favors along this line. It is time, therefore, that the labor interests of the country were receiving at the hands of the government the measure of protection to which they are entitled.

If the stamp tax is one of the means by which this end can be attained, then its imposition will be prompted by a purpose which even those immediately affected by it in pocket cannot fail to pronounce good.

MR. TAFT is not going to be able to swing in a hammock all the way from Panama to New Orleans. On the contrary, it will be practically his only chance for composing his inaugural address. In New Orleans it is proposed by the committee of arrangements that he shall have no time at all.

### Light and Success

LIGHT and success seem to belong to each other with a peculiar significance. Where there is light there is vision, and vision brings accuracy to accomplishment. Professor Vivian B. Lewes, in addressing the employees of the Gas, Light & Coke Company of London, recently, described an experiment made in lighting which he had witnessed some twenty years ago, an experiment which apparently ended in failure. However, the failure was only temporary, as he made clear to his listeners when he spoke the name of the German student who had secured an opportunity to illustrate his devices in the London gas company's office. The student had displayed some small cambric caps, which he affixed to the burners. The first five or six fell to pieces immediately after the gas was lighted, four or five lasted a little longer, and these were demolished by the slight jar created when a door was opened admitting a current of air. "Little did those who were present at the experiments imagine that they were assisting at the rise of a planet which would flood with light the whole universe," said Prof. Lewes in hyperbole metaphor.

The German student was Welsbach, and the caps were the precursors of the mantles which have been the savior of the gas industry. Did it take twenty years to make the Welsbach burner a success? It was probably worth it to the man whose name has become a household word in the civilized countries of the planet, even if it did. Twenty years seems a long time to look ahead and wait for success, but twenty years are nothing when success is attained and one stands at the vantage point looking back. Margaret Slattery, in an address to the Sunday School Workers Association in Boston last Sunday, said: "There is no secret of success. It is not mystical or wonderful. It must be worked for. There are no short cuts to it. Patience and persistence in a fixed aim alone bring it. We pay in work for as much success as we achieve. Real success, lasting and ever growing, is paid for with study. The success of the unscrupulous is paid for with his life. He who would succeed must forget himself in others. No life is worthy to be called successful unless it has made its own world better. We have been looking for success more during the past twenty years than ever before and are willing to pay more for it."

These observations of Miss Slattery on success seem to fall in fittingly with Professor Lewes' account of Welsbach's first failures and twenty years' negation ultimately in success. Both see a necessity for application, patience and the lapse of time. But the necessity for delaying may lie somewhat in conceptions of time, faulty and otherwise.

Though we are impatient of success, or patient; though we demand it immediately or are willing to wait, if need be, a century, it is well to remember that the right way is not through herculean effort but by the intelligence that reflects infinite Mind.

MEMBERS of Congress who are striving to deal intelligently and effectively with the matter of protecting the watersheds of navigable streams are very far apart with regard to the remedy to be employed in the overcoming of freshets. A majority of the committee on agriculture, for instance, strongly favors what is known as the administration plan of dealing with the question; a very positive and persistent minority is opposed to this method. According to the report made by the former, the flood damage in the United States has increased from \$45,000,000 in 1900 to \$118,000,000 in 1907, and the greatest increases are in streams on whose watersheds the forests have been cut. A bill has therefore been prepared which permits the acquisition of lands in any part of the United States, when considered advisable by the national forest reservation committee which the measure creates. The bill provides that the geological survey must first determine that the land to be acquired will promote or protect the navigability of streams.

On the other hand, the minority report insists that there is no vital connection between the forests and the maintenance of navigability in navigable streams. Instruction in proper tillage of the soil by farmers and assistance in protecting forests from fires are put forward as more desirable than the purchase of lands which would be made unproductive and would be taken from the local tax rolls.

In the discussion which will result in both houses of Congress from consideration of this measure, or some similar one, the practical as well as the theoretical side will have a full hearing. It seems to be too clear for argument that the freshets in eastern states are due to the destruction of forests, which, according to persons learned in such matters, conserved the moisture and distributed it gradually; but this does not account for freshets in the West—in Kansas and Nebraska, for example, where there are more trees now than ever before, so far as the history of that territory is known.

The necessity for thinking deeply on this question is very evident, especially when we find those who have to deal with it so far apart both as regards causes and effects.

### Private Capital and the New York Subways

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is not quite so sanguine as some other of the metropolitan newspapers that if the debt limit amendment to the state constitution is defeated and the Elsburg law modified to a reasonable extent private capital will be ready to build one or more subways for the city. The impression has been cultivated in some quarters that if the city should find itself deprived of further ability to issue bonds for such purpose, private capitalists would only be too glad to step in and construct whatever subways might be necessary, as private business enterprises.

But the Tribune points out that the present subway is only reasonably profitable. It is doubtful if it would pay at all if it had been built without the use of the city's credit under the cut and cover system and at the present cost of materials. "Its interest rate on its bonded indebtedness would then have been about six instead of less than four per cent, and the cost of construction would have been about 50 per cent greater than it was."

In this connection an interesting incident is referred to. When the old rapid transit commission tried to get new subways built the Interborough Rapid Transit Company declined to convert its present line into an East Side and West Side line unless the city would furnish the credit not only for the whole cost of construction but for the cost of equipment as well. Yet it is held that these extensions of the existing system were two of the most lucrative routes that could

be laid out. "Of course," says the Tribune, "that was under the Elsburg limitation on the duration of the lease. Still, it indicated no great desire on the part of private capital to undertake subway building."

The argument that Mr. McAdoo with private capital built the Hudson tunnels does not weaken the inference that private capital is not enthusiastic over subway propositions, at least under existing restrictions as to duration of franchise. The Hudson tunnels have a perpetual franchise which makes all the difference in the world. It is also worth bearing in mind that the McAdoo tunnels will not be called upon to return anything like the service for the fare that is required of the ordinary transportation company. The Tribune says:

A train could make eight or ten trips through Mr. McAdoo's tunnels while one was traveling the length of the proposed Lexington avenue subway. Therefore, with an eighth or a tenth of the equipment and an eighth or a tenth of the number of employees Mr. McAdoo's company can maintain as frequent a service on either one of his lines as could be maintained in the proposed subway. These considerations one and all will serve to show how uncertain is the prospect of obtaining relief if reliance is placed on private capital alone.

The conclusion to be drawn goes deeper than this. It is that if the public desires accommodations which it cannot itself provide it should be willing to deal fairly and even liberally with the private capitalists who can and are willing to furnish them. The public has nothing to gain by discouraging or hampering those who are attempting to meet its requirements.

THE SUBSIDARY coin in the United States mint indicates the condition of business throughout the country as certainly as the movement of the mercury in the glass tube of the thermometer indicates the state of the temperature. Frank A. Leach, director of the mint, has given this interesting subject much study. He can tell with great accuracy how matters are moving in the financial, commercial and industrial world by simply referring to his daily statement showing the ebb and flow of what the average man and woman calls "small change."

Unlike the officials who look on an accumulation in the quantity of gold in the treasury as an indication of the government's solvency, the mint officials regard a shrinkage in the amount of the fractional silver pieces on hand as a good thing. Poor business conditions on the outside are indicated by the accumulation of subsidiary coin. The better the business, the more small money is needed by the country. In other words, the small change is actively engaged in circulating until it makes the complete rounds, from the time the workingman breaks a five dollar bill out of his wages on Saturday night until the last bit of small change leaves his pocket to meet the needs of his family on the following Saturday morning. "You can almost see it going from the toiler's pocket to the grocer," says Director Leach, "from the grocer to the landlord, from the landlord to the bank, from the bank to the sub-treasury and from the sub-treasury to Washington." If the times be good, from here it is quickly requisitioned again; if the times be bad, it is certain to remain until they change.

The accumulation of subsidiary silver in the treasury at one time since the recent depression set in was \$25,000,000. At present it is about \$22,000,000. The tendency is now strongly toward a decrease, and the director of the mint expresses the belief that the stock will soon be reduced to \$17,000,000. In 1906, when "everything was booming," the amount on hand was only \$5,000,000, which showed that nearly everybody was clinking some of it in his pocket.

Like everything else, the small change of the country to be useful must be active. It is not fulfilling its mission when it is lying idle. It is at its best when it is circulating freely among a people who in the main are pretty liberal in their way of handling it and who are happiest when they feel that parting with it will do somebody who has not got it some good.

IT MAY well be held by Delaware that no state that has a \$4,000,000 battleship named after her can be so very small.

### Journalism and Literature

THE EDITOR of the London Spectator, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, has been discussing, before the Authors' Club the vexed and complicated question of journalism and literature. Mr. Strachey ought to know what he is talking about better than most people, for if a literary paper ever existed it is the Spectator. In saying this we are, of course, not referring to the literary papers of the early eighteenth century, Steele's Tatler, that old Spectator which he later edited in conjunction with Addison, and Johnson's Rambler were really not newspapers in any sense in which the word is now used, but literary essays of the most delightful description. The Spectator of today has inherited much of the literary flavor of its ancestor, as it has inherited some of its advantages over the ordinary daily press. The news editor of a daily paper works in a perpetual effort to keep his feet amid an inflowing torrent of news and telegrams. The news editor of a weekly paper sits beside some quiet backwater, leisurely shaping this news into mellifluous literary paragraphs. What is true of the part is true of the whole, and so the effort to produce a literary and academic weekly paper is child's play compared to the effort to produce a daily one on a similar literary level.

This does not mean that it is impossible to produce a literary daily paper. If it was possible to do so without being invidious, several might be named which maintain a high level of literary excellence. But it certainly does mean that the talents and devotion necessary to do this are of a very high order. Mr. Strachey, speaking epigrammatically, declared that the task might be regarded as impossible, yet that it was possible that the impossible might be accomplished. The first requisite, of course, is a complete mastery of your subject; the second, a sound knowledge of literature; the third, an ability to make use of these; the fourth, the power of immediate and imperturbable concentration.

There are numbers of people whose ideal paper is one in which the editorials shall be written by an Addison, a Lamb, or a Swift; the art criticism by a Ruskin; while the financial editor shall be an Adam Smith. It is a fairly safe guess that a newspaper with such a staff would have a life about as long as the ministry of all the talents. Imagine Mrs. Battle's views on whist or the home-coming of the Old Temeraire written in an hour at midnight.

Good writing really consists of clearness of expression mingled with true literary form. And these are qualities not unobtainable even in a daily paper, as Mr. Strachey himself admitted.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## TWO BATTLESHIPS PROVIDED FOR BY SENATE NAVY BILL

Twenty-Six Thousand Ton Vessels Authorized Will Be the Largest Guaranty of Peace Afloat.

## SPENDS MILLIONS

Inaugurates Plan for Great Naval Base on Pacific—Creates a Rear Admiral Grade for Evans.

WASHINGTON—Two battleships of 26,000 tons each, to be the largest warships in any navy of the world, are provided for in the naval appropriation bill which was reported to the Senate today by Senator Hale.

The Senate committee reported increases in the various appropriations for the navy, amounting to \$1,058,427 over the sums allowed by the House, making the total proposed naval appropriations for the next fiscal year \$136,825,109.

The report goes on to say that the battleships shall be replaced on all battle-cruisers and armored cruisers as heretofore, subject to appointments by the President or such official as designated by him, the number on each vessel not to exceed 8 per cent of the total number of enlisted men on a ship.

A commission is created, to consist of three senators, three representatives, three retired admirals and three civilians, to investigate and report to Congress what changes are necessary and desirable in the naval system in order to secure the best and most economical conditions. Provision is also made for the consolidation of the machine shops at the navy yards, in accordance with Secretary of the Navy Newberry's plan.

The secretary of the navy is directed to investigate and report by a suitable board, the question of a naval base, including navy yard and repair stations, on the coast of California south of San Francisco, and to submit an estimate of cost. At Mare Island, Cal., additional appropriations of \$100,000 to improve the channel and \$100,000 for ordnance stores, are recommended in the Senate bill, and \$23,000 increase is also recommended for the Puget Sound navy yard.

The bill creates the office of vice-admiral on the retired list, intended for the benefit of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. A provision is inserted for the secretary of the navy to investigate as to acquiring all or part of the Jamestown exposition land for a naval training station. Three sub-surface boats are provided for.

For Further Washington News See Page 2.

## ASKS NO LARGER CHARITY BUDGET

LOWELL, Mass.—Reform Mayor Brown takes exception to a statement that he favors a larger appropriation for the charity department than has been asked for before. The mayor says:

"The charity department spent last year \$86,256.69 and this year the old board asked for \$80,000, and in addition to this the old board intended to ask for an additional appropriation of \$4200 to pay back bills. If these bills had been paid last year the total expense would have been over \$90,000, and these back bills must be paid by the present board. The department can be run for less this year than last, and \$80,000 is needed to run it properly."

## HONDURAS KEEPS PEACE IN SOUTH

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Serious trouble between Guatemala and Honduras has been averted, according to despatches from Tegucigalpa. Honduras was forced to apologize publicly in order to preserve the peace.

The trouble grew out of utterances made by the President of Honduras in his message to the national Congress. The message charged that the President of Guatemala had treated the confidential agent of Honduras with incivility and without regard to international courtesy.

## FAMOUS OIL WELL NOW A GEYSER

MEXICO CITY. The famous oil well known as the Dos Bocas, which for months shot a column of flames and smoke into the air for many hundreds of feet, has turned into a geyser, and fears are entertained that eventually the well, which for so long has furnished a grand spectacle of the powers of nature, may become an active volcano.

The first evidences of this were made apparent today, when, in addition to the great volume of boiling water which is lifted heavenward at the rate of 25,000 gallons each 24 hours, a large quantity of volcanic stone was thrown out.

## OREGON REFUSES TO BAR JAPANESE FROM THE STATE

Roosevelt's Policy Adopted, After Debate, in Order That the Question Should Not Be Agitated.

## CAUTION IS URGED

SALEM, Ore.—The Bailey resolution declaring for the exclusion of Japanese from the state was defeated in the Senate late Tuesday when the majority report of the resolutions committee recommending its non-acceptance, was accepted. This was not accomplished, however, until after Bailey had argued for the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion act and for its broadening to include Japanese, Malays, Hindus and all other Asiatics.

Fearing that Oregon would become involved in the imbroglio started by the California Legislature, friends of President Roosevelt and others opposed to any drastic anti-Japanese legislation exerted all their influence to have the resolution reported unfavorably.

Mr. Bailey declared that for the United States not to take a firm stand

Little Likelihood of War, Says President Jordan

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, in an interview, says there is no likelihood of war with Japan. "Japan is too poor," he declared, and added that the only way to exclude Japanese was by an agreement with Japan. He said the leaders favoring legislation against Japanese were playing to the gallery and were misinformed. The action of the agitators he characterized as making California ridiculous in the eyes of the country.

at this time would lead the Japanese to imagine that America is afraid of that nation.

Opposing senators argued that, while exclusion was desirable, it was not advisable at this time to agitate the question. The subject was declared to be delicate, and, in view of the request of President Roosevelt to act slowly, the Oregon Legislature, it was urged, should do nothing that would tend to inflame the minds of the people.

## EVA BOOTH TUCKER WILL LEAD REVIVAL MEETING ON FRIDAY

Commander of the Salvation Army as Principal Speaker Will Be Assisted by Two Hundred Others.

At the special revival meeting to be held at 3 o'clock in Tremont Temple Friday, the "day of rejoicing," Commander Eva Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army will be the principal speaker. She will be accompanied by over 200 of the leaders of the Salvation Army throughout this state.

"These noon meetings in the temple are no exception in this present great campaign for Christ," said the Rev. Dr. Johnson at the noon meeting at Tremont Temple today.

"The same large-sized crowds are in attendance at all the other meetings. I know this to be a fact in my capacity

(Continued on Page Four.)

## BUSINESS SUCCESS CALLS FOR HONESTY, VOWS COL. BIGNEY

Prominent Manufacturer and Politician Tells the Watchmakers That the Schemer's Day Is Gone.

"The day of the schemer is gone; honesty and integrity are the watchwords of success in these times, that differ radically in business ethics from the days of 30 years ago."

Thus spoke Col. Sidney O. Bigney, prominent as a jewelry manufacturer of Attleboro and as a Republican politician at a meeting of the New England Watchmakers' Club in the Lowell of

Tuesday evening. Colonel Bigney's subject was "The Successful Business Man in Business and Politics."

"Now the schemer is ostracized," continued Mr. Bigney. "Every once in so often a housecleaning is necessary, and, thanks to Theodore Roosevelt, we have had our housecleaning and are starting out on a cleaner, higher plane."

"To gain success, energy must be applied to a single line; there can be no side issues, yet every good citizen is a politician; politics affects business and it is absolutely necessary that every business man should pay such attention to political issues as will give him a clear knowledge of political events so that he can intelligently demand that his representatives protect the business interests of his community."

Mr. Bigney devoted much of his talk to the tariff, which he defended against the charge of being a "robber tariff" and to which he attributed the greatness of industrial America.

MONTANA BOND ISSUE INVALID

HELENA, Mont.—In the United States court today Judge Hunt rendered an oral opinion to the effect that a contract entered into between the city of Helena and the American Water & Light Company of Kansas City for the sale of bonds, was invalid within the purview of the statutes, being conditioned upon the approval of counsel as to the legality of the issue.

Suit was instituted by the Helena Water Works Company against the city to prevent it from constructing a municipal water plant. The effect of the decision is to vitiate a contract entered into between the city and the Kansas City company for building a plant and the sale of the bonds of \$600,000 voted at a special election for that purpose.

YALE IS TO HAVE SENIOR COUNCIL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale is to have a senior council, to consist of seven members, and a constitution for the organization has been adopted. The objects of this important factor in student life are declared to be: "To afford a suitable medium for the exchange of opinion between the academic undergraduates and the faculty; to interpret and maintain Yale tradition and customs; to recommend and support improvements in the college; and to furnish a body of representative men who shall crystallize and make effective the same phase of under-graduate opinion."

"Four members are to be elected by the class, and are to nominate six others, from whom three will be elected by the seniors at a subsequent class meeting.

WATER WORKS MEN MEET.

NEW YORK. Fire broke out in the immense furniture store occupied by Alexander Brothers, 107 and 111 Bowery, this afternoon causing a loss of \$150,000. The flames were controlled after a hard fight.

## ODD FELLOWS GAIN IN MEMBER TOTALS

Grand Encampment Holds Its Annual Session, Elects Officers and Listens to Encouraging Reports.

The Grand Encampment of the Massachusetts jurisdiction, I. O. O. F., is holding its annual session today at Odd Fellows building, Tremont and Berkeley streets. About 400 members are present with William H. Mitchell of Boston, grand patriarch, presiding.

Officers were elected as follows: Grand patriarch, Herbert N. Kingsbury of Westfield; grand high priest, George A. Heightway of Clinton; grand senior warden, Henry E. Ruggles of Franklin; grand scribe, John U. Perkins of Chelsea; grand treasurer, Nathaniel A. Very of Salem; grand junior warden, S. Wood Jr. of East Milton; grand representative for one year, William H. Mitchell of Boston.

The report of Grand Scribe John U. Perkins showed a net increase in membership for the year as 176, and the report of Treasurer Very showed that relief benefits paid amounted last year to \$19,619.98.

The morning session adjourned at 12:30 for luncheon, after which business was resumed at 2 p.m.

A dinner will be held at Young's Hotel this evening.

The guests will be George J. Medole, grand patriarch, New York; Harry Walker, grand scribe, New York; Frank Trautmann, grand representative, New York; Fred S. Bates, past grand patriarch, New York; E. B. Pratt, grand patriarch, Connecticut; William S. Hutchinson, grand scribe, Connecticut, and W. W. Collett, grand master, Massachusetts.

MARTIN HONORED BY NEWSDEALERS

George A. Martin of Franklin, president of the Suburban Newsdealers Association of Massachusetts, was presented with a valuable stickpin at the regular meeting of the association Tuesday afternoon at the Crawford house.

The organizing of a magazine subscription agency was considered and a special committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the proposition and reporting at the next meeting.

BANK DEPOSITORS ALLOWED INTEREST

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The depositors of the First National Bank have been pleasantly surprised by the information that they have been credited with interest on their deposits from the date of the closing of the bank, to the present time. The business of the opening day is declared to have been very satisfactory. There were comparatively few withdrawals and many deposits.

Bank Examiner Bean, who has been temporary receiver, and Public Accountant Park, will remain at the bank for a few days, to assist the new cashier, Mr. Stevens.

BALLOON PARTY FOR LINCOLN DAY

NORTH ADAMS—The first balloon ascension of the season from North Adams will take place Friday at 11 a.m. Dr. Julius Thomas of New York city, with a party of six persons, will make an ascension from North Adams Aero Park in the Pommern. The big balloon has been shipped by express from New York. It is bigger than any that has made an ascent here.

WATER WORKS BURNS.

NEW YORK. The New England Water Works Association is holding its February meeting in Boston today. At the luncheon served at the Hotel Brunswick, papers will be presented by A. A. Knudson of New York city and Frank E. Merrill, water commissioner of Somerville.

NEW YORK STORE BURNS.

NEW YORK. Fire broke out in the immense furniture store occupied by Alexander Brothers, 107 and 111 Bowery, this afternoon causing a loss of \$150,000. The flames were controlled after a hard fight.

NEW YORK'S CHIEF INSPECTOR QUILTS.

NEW YORK—Chief Inspector Moses Cortright, after nearly 42 years of active service, at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening became a private citizen. Chief Birmingham reluctantly accepted the resignation of the man who for two score years has been known as "the honest cop."

Inspector Max Schmittberger, who has been acting chief inspector since Inspector Cortright has been away, will undoubtedly be made chief inspector.

## A. D. HILL REPORTED TO BE FAVERED FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Moran's Former Opponent on the Stump Is Said to Be the Governor's Choice to Reorganize the Office.

Arthur D. Hill, the Boston lawyer who so vigorously opposed John B. Moran on the stump is strongly considered as a possibility for appointment to the vacant Suffolk county district attorneyship by Governor Draper. Another prominent Boston lawyer, who is also reported to have aspirations for the office, called Mr. Hill Tuesday afternoon, and is quoted as saying that Mr. Hill told him he would like the place, and if the governor tendered him the position he would accept.

Another leading Republican said that Mr. Hill in a long talk with the Governor had accepted.

He can immediately after this is done, qualify and assume the duties of the office. In the case of the appointing of a judge, however, a constitutional provision prevents the suspension of this rule and these appointments always have to go over to a second week.

Those in close touch with the Governor say his excellency's mind is made up not to appoint Michael J. Dwyer, the first assistant under Moran, who has been in charge of the office during Mr. Moran's disability, and whom the judges of the superior court appointed to fill the vacancy until the Governor's appointee is confirmed by the executive council.

The Governor's present intention is to send the name of his choice for district attorney to the council a week from today. He is said to favor a complete reorganization of the district attorney's office and to have picked Mr. Hill as the man for the job.

Arthur D. Hill was not a believer in the Moran method of running the district attorney's office. In the campaign for governor three years ago he took the stump against the district attorney and was regarded as one of the most effective speakers the Republicans had. His criticisms were detailed and full of facts and figures.

The Governor did not send in any nomination for the office at the meeting of the executive council today.

For Further News of the State House See Page 4.

## NORWALK MAYOR WORKS IN FACTORY

SOUTH NORWALK, Ct.—John J. Cavanaugh, thrice mayor of South Norwalk, and at present mayor of Norwalk, a brother-in-law of Judge Garvan of Hartford, is curling hats at the bench in the shop of the Croft & Knapp Hat Company in this place.

Mr. Cavanaugh is a member of the firm, but he is also a self-made man, and it was his proficiency at the bench that brought him success. When the open shop rule went into effect, Mr. Cavanaugh donned the "togs" and resumed his old job.

FAVOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU MEASURE

WASHINGTON—The establishment of a children's bureau in the department of the interior is provided for in a bill which the House committee on expenditures in the interior department has decided to report favorably. The bill places the bureau under the direction of a chief to be appointed by the President, who is to receive \$5000 a year.

BUYS CHELSEA CHURCH.

The Christian Science Society of Chelsea today completed arrangements for the purchase of the Reynolds Avenue Chapel on Reynolds avenue, Chelsea, from the First Congregational Society of that city.

REPORT BANKS BLOWN UP.

LONDON—A report today from Hayes, Senegal, a French possession in West Africa, says that the Maurel, Piron and Peyras banks, all owned by Frenchmen, have been blown up by gunpowder explosions and that several fatalities have resulted. No details are at hand as yet.

## Rogers' New Road to Cut Coal Cost



HENRY H. ROGERS,

Standard Oil millionaire, whose railroad is shortest route with lowest grade from the bituminous coal fields to tide water.

Bituminous coal interests in Philadelphia and managers of the old trunk lines tapping the soft-coal fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia now await the placing in full operation, about April 1, of the Virginian railway, and particularly to know the influence it will exert on the general coal and railroad situation in the East.

This is the railroad which Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil millionaire, has

(Continued on Page Four.)

## MOORS OF FINANCE BOARD IS FIRST TO DISCUSS CHARTER

Commissioner Publicly Explains Details of Proposed Plan at Meeting of Reform Club Members.

## RESTS WITH PEOPLE

Improved Machinery Necessary to Municipal Betterment Offered in New Draft, Says Speaker.

"Municipal reform requires both the improved machinery, which has been the peculiar feature of national civil service reform and such another popular uprising as that which at last defeated the various cheap money heresies. Improved machinery is offered in our draft of a new charter. The popular uprising should follow from greater knowledge of our city government and of its needs."

Such were the statements of John F. Moors before the Reform Club Tuesday evening at Young's Hotel, he being the first member of the finance commission to publicly discuss the work of that body during the last 18 months.

In speaking of the referendum, which is being much discussed at present, Mr. Moors said:

# DEPOSIT GUARANTY IDEA FINDS FAVOR IN STATES OF WEST

WASHINGTON—The scheme for a government guarantee of bank deposits, which first came into general prominence through its advocacy by William J. Bryan in his presidential campaign, has apparently lost none of its attractiveness in many quarters. Bills for state guaranty laws are now pending in nearly every legislature west of Pennsylvania. Federal officials, especially those who have to do with the administration of the national banking laws, are led to believe that in several states guaranty laws will be enacted within the next few weeks.

The general expectation in the office of the comptroller of the currency is that eventually some sort of guarantee for deposits will be provided in nearly every western state, and possibly in several of the states east of the Mississippi river.

It is the fixed policy of the federal officials to discourage the guaranty idea, but they realize that the influence they are able to exert will not deter many states from passing guaranty laws. Federal officials are watching the development of the guaranty idea with the keenest interest because they realize that its general adoption by states means that the national banking system will be broken down unless the way is opened for national banks to take advantage of the state laws, or provision be made by Congress for some sort of guaranty system for the national banks.

The experience of national banks in Oklahoma, where a state guaranty system is in effect, is not reassuring. Since Feb. 17, 1908, when the guaranty law went into effect, 53 national banks have liquidated in the territory. According to the information received here, 35 of these confessedly went out of business because of the effect of the state guaranty law.

What has happened in the state of Oklahoma, federal officials say, would certainly happen in other states if state guaranty laws should be enacted; the people will naturally deposit their money with banks that are operating under the guaranty system. Under an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Bonaparte last year, national banks are not permitted to take advantage of a state guaranty law.

## Stephenson Still Lacks Two Votes in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis.—United States Senator Stephenson today lacked two votes of reelection to the Senate on the eighth joint ballot of the Wisconsin Legislature. He received 38 and needed 60, 14 members being absent.

## AT THE THEATERS

### IN BOSTON.

**CASTLE SQUARE**—"The Circus Girl." **COLONIAL**—"The Seven." **GLOBE**—"The Time, the Place and the Girl." **INDIAN STREET**—"The Happy Marriage." **MAJESTIC**—"Gentlemen from Mississippi." **MAJESTIC**—"Vanderbilt with Harry Lauder." **BROADWAY**—"A Stupendous Cladella." **CASINO**—"Haydn." **CLIFFORD**—"Sister." **DALY'S**—"The World and His Wife." **EMPIRE**—"What Every Woman Knows." **GARDEN**—"Gentlemen Prefer Salesmen." **GARDEN**—"Evenings." **MARY JANE'S**—"Paris." **GARRICK**—"The Patriot." **GRANGE**—"Hropic." **HAROLD**—"Barcarat." **HERMAN**—"Madison Avenue and 50th Street." **LEIGHTON**—"Vanderbilt." **LIBERTY**—"Kasa." **LYCEUM**—"The Days of a Tomorrow." **MARIE**—"The Moon." **METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE**—**Wednesday evening**, "Aida." **FRIDAY evening**, "Lucia." **Saturday evening**, "The Tales of Hoffman." **Saturday evening**, "La Sonnambula." **METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE**—**Wednesday evening**, "Tannhauser." **Thursday evening**, "Parsifal." **Friday evening**, "Carmen." **Saturday matinee**, "Tannhauser." **Sunday evening**, "Aida." **METROPOLITAN**—When old New York Was Young.

**MAJESTIC**—"The Three Twins." **MANHATTAN OPERA**—"The Carpenter." **NEW YORK**—"Kitty Grey." **NEW YORK**—"Miss Innocence." **SAVOY**—"The Bath." **WALLACE**—"The New Lady Bantock." **WEST END**—"The Wolf." **YORKVILLE**—"From Front."

### IN CHICAGO.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—"The Music Master." **ALHAMBRA**—"Vanderbilt." **ASTOR**—"The Man from Home." **HELASCO**—"The Fighting Heart." **INDIAN**—"Gentlemen from Mississippi." **GLANCY'S**—"Vanderbilt with Harry Lauder." **BROADWAY**—"A Stupendous Cladella." **CASINO**—"Haydn." **CLIFFORD**—"Sister." **DALY'S**—"The World and His Wife." **EMPIRE**—"What Every Woman Knows." **GARDEN**—"Gentlemen Prefer Salesmen." **GARDEN**—"Evenings." **MARY JANE'S**—"Paris." **GARRICK**—"The Patriot." **GRANGE**—"Hropic." **HERMAN**—"Madison Avenue and 50th Street." **LEIGHTON**—"Vanderbilt." **LIBERTY**—"Kasa." **LYCEUM**—"The Days of a Tomorrow." **MARIE**—"The Moon." **METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE**—**Wednesday evening**, "Aida." **FRIDAY evening**, "Lucia." **Saturday evening**, "The Tales of Hoffman." **Saturday evening**, "La Sonnambula." **METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE**—**Wednesday evening**, "Tannhauser." **Thursday evening**, "Parsifal." **Friday evening**, "Carmen." **Saturday matinee**, "Tannhauser." **Sunday evening**, "Aida." **METROPOLITAN**—When old New York Was Young.

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### IN CHICAGO.

**AMERICAN**—"Vanderbilt." **ASTOR**—"The Man from Home." **BUSH TEMPLE**—"The Eternal City." **CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE**—"The Melting Pot." **COLONIAL**—"Soul Kiss," with Mlle. Genevieve. **GRAND OPERA HOUSE**—"The Vampire." **HAYMARKET**—"Vanderbilt." **JACK**—"The Man of the Hour." **MAJESTIC**—"Vanderbilt." **NAUTICAL**—"The Royal Chef." **OLIVE**—"Vanderbilt." **POWERS**—"Jack Straw." **PRINCESS**—"The Prince of Tonight." **SEUDERAKER**—"The Renegade." **WHITNEY**—"A Broken Idol."

### BOSTON CONCERTS.

**TUESDAY.** Steinert Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Song recital, Mrs. Helen Bean Burnham. **FRIDAY.** Symphony Hall, 8:30 p. m.—Fifteenth rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra; assisted by Ignace Paderewski. **SATURDAY.** Symphony Hall, 8:30 p. m.—Fifteenth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra; assisted by Ignace Paderewski. **SUNDAY.** Chickerling Hall, 8:30 p. m.—Sunday chamber concert, Czernowin Quartet; assisted by Cecil Fanning, baritone.

# PROGRESS OF A DAY IN WASHINGTON

## CONGRESS RECORDS FINAL COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTE

House and Senate in Joint Session Canvass the Ballots of the States and Solemnly Declare Taft and Sherman to Have Been Elected in November.

WASHINGTON—With impressive ceremony the closing scene of the presidential election was enacted today in the hall of the House of Representatives. In joint session the members of the Senate and House met and counted the electoral votes for President and Vice-President and declared the election of William H. Taft and James S. Sherman of New York.

Tellers appointed by both houses and representing both political parties carefully scrutinized the returns from the several states and Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks announced that out of the 483 votes in the electoral college 321 had been cast for Taft for President, 321 for Sherman for Vice-President, 162 for William J. Bryan for President and 162 for John W. Kern for Vice-President.

This statement was received with prolonged applause on the Republican side. Incidentally the fact was recalled that it was the largest vote ever cast for candidates for President in the history of the United States, the recent admission of Oklahoma having added seven votes to the electoral college since this ceremony was performed four years ago.

The joint session was held in the presence of a notable assemblage. Admission to the galleries was only obtained by card and these points of observation were crowded with the wives and friends of members. Mrs. Sherman, with a large party of friends, including Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks and members of their families, were interested spectators, and the diplomatic gallery was filled with the representatives of foreign governments watching the process of the election of a President of the great republic.

Precisely at 1 o'clock the doorkeeper announced the coming of the Senate. The speaker's gavel fell and the representatives stood to receive their colleagues from the other end of the Capitol. The doors were thrown open and headed by Vice-President Fairbanks, Secretary Bennett and Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell, the senators filed into the hall of the house in pairs. They were escorted to seats reserved for them on the Democratic side, near the speaker's rostrum.

As soon as the hum, bustle and confusion, incident to their arrival, had subsided, Vice-President Fairbanks, as president of the Senate, took the speaker's chair with Speaker Cannon sitting on his left. Then, rapping for order, the Vice-President called to the tellers appointed by the two houses. They were Senators Burrows and Bailey of Michigan and Senator Bailey was equally pleased to announce that the whole 18 votes of Oklahoma were announced as having been cast for Bryan and Kern.

States of the East and middle West, in which big majorities were rolled up for Taft and Sherman, followed in quick succession. Senator Burrows had the satisfaction of reading the returns from Michigan, and Senator Bailey was equally pleased to announce that those from Texas, despite the fact that the whole 18 votes of Oklahoma were announced as having been cast for Bryan and Kern.

After about one hour had been consumed, Wyoming's name, the last on the list, was reached and with the announcement of her vote, the Vice-President rapped for order. At his request Senator Burrows counted the tally sheet and announced that the record showed that the whole number of electoral votes cast had been 483; that of these 242 constituted a majority; that William Howard Taft and James S. Sherman had received 321; and that William Jennings Bryan and John W. Kern had received 162.

The Vice-President then repeated this statement of fact, declaring that it would be deemed sufficient notification of the election of Taft and Sherman, and directing that the result be spread upon the journals of both House and Senate. This terminated the ceremony.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World—Chicago Looks Strong

## CHICAGO EXPECTS TO WIN WESTERN MEET THIS YEAR

Results of Dual Contest With Illinois Shows Stagg's Men to Be Strong in Most Events.

### DASHES WEAKEST

**CHICAGO**—The track meet which took place between the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois was the first chance that the followers of western college athletics have had to get a line on the outcome of the coming inter-collegiate meet. This meet showed that despite the fact that Chicago has lost the services of many of our best 1908 men, she is going to make a good showing in the western championships next May.

As has been expected ever since it was announced that Stellins would not compete this year, Chicago was very weak in the short distance events. The best that her runners could do in the 40-yard event was third place, and Pegues was the only Chicago man to get a place in the hurdles, finishing third to McCord and Barlow. The time was not over fast in either of these events, and unless there is a marked improvement in the Chicago sprinters there is little chance of their capturing places in the short runs.

The distance runs, from the 440 up, will find Chicago strong. The Illinois meet showed them to be in fine form, capturing all the first places in very good time. Captain Lingle is taking care of the quarter-mile in excellent shape, and has a strong assistant in Timlin, a sophomore. Comstock is just as good as ever, and had no difficulty in winning both the mile and half-mile runs, breaking the record for the latter event and establishing the new mark of 2m 5 1-5s. Stephoff showed good form in the mile and two-mile, winning the latter and finishing second to Comstock in the former.

Jacobs, the Olympic pole vaulter, will have things his own way in his event, and is helped by Rogers. He easily won the Illinois meet with a vault of 11 feet 2 inches, and there is no one in sight at any of the western colleges who will be able to defeat him this year.

Schommer, the basketball and football star, is a sure point winner in both the shotput and high jump. He took first in the shot at the Illinois meet with a put of 38 feet 6 1/2 inches, and second in the jump at 5 feet 10 inches. Kelley and Hubbell in the shotput and high jump are helping take care of second and third places for Chicago in these events.

Since this meet Chicago's chance for the indoor track championship is considered to be the best it has been for several seasons.

### SHOWS HOW GUN SILENCER WORKS

**NEW YORK**—Hiram Percy Maxim has given a demonstration and explanation of his silencing device for rifles. By the use of a sandbox target the inventor made a series of experiments by firing a variety of rifles, ranging in power from a .22-caliber up to the new Springfield .30-caliber military rifle, with and without the "silencer." It is said that 90 per cent of the noise of the explosion is eliminated.

The "silencer" is a metal tube about seven inches long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, which can be fastened quickly to the end of a rifle barrel which has been provided with a thread for that purpose. It is gases which cause the noise in firing.

Mr. Maxim explained that the principle used in slowing up the gases is the reverse of that used in driving boats with a turbine engine. There is a hole through the center of the "silencer" large enough to permit the easy passage of the bullet. The gases are given a rapid rotary motion by the device, which prevents their escape until this motion has died down.

### BILL AIMED AT NOISELESS GUNS

**NEW YORK**—Senator Frawley has introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting the manufacture of noiseless guns which have been invented by Hiram Percy Maxim.

"The subject was brought to our attention," said Secretary Goodrich of the Maxim company, "when Assemblyman Joseph introduced a similar bill in the lower House. The whole matter is in charge of Mr. Redding, who is at present in Washington, and in his absence I should not care to discuss it."

### EUCALYPTUS ON BIG LAND TRACT

**SAN DIEGO**, Cal.—The Eucalyptus Culture Company of San Francisco recently purchased the Bernardo grant of 55,000 acres near Escondido, this county, and will begin the planting of the first 500 acres to three varieties of the eucalyptus this month. It will require 500,000 trees to plant this acreage, the company having secured that number from a nursery at Oceanside.

A FAST WESTERN QUARTER-MILER.



CAPT. S. E. LINGLE, 1909,  
Chicago University Track Team.

### SCHEDULES FOR CORNELL TEAMS

**ITHACA**, N. Y.—The Cornell University Athletic Association has announced the crew and track schedules for 1909 as follows:

Crew—May 29, Junior varsity at Philadelphia; May 30, Varsity at Ithaca; June 26, Poughkeepsie races.

Track—Feb. 13, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., one-mile relay; Feb. 22, Troy Y. M. C. A. at Troy, N. Y.; relay two men; March 6, Georgetown University relay team.

### HILL CLIMB FOR BROCKTON.

**BROCKTON**—The Brockton Automobile Club is considering the holding of a "hill climbing contest." It is expected that the climb will take place in May and Cory hill has been suggested as a suitable incline to attempt. The club has about 50 members and it is proposed to give opportunity to owners of machines to contest, whether club members or not.

### HAMILTON LOWERS RECORD.

**PITTSBURG**—Clarence Hamilton of Boston broke the world's record for one-mile on roller skates Tuesday night, reducing Mason's record of 2m 49.3-5s to 2m 48.3-5s. Those qualifying in the semifinals for the national professional roller skating championship tournament were Hamilton of Boston, Peters of St. Louis and Sherman of Kansas City.

### GOLD MINING IN THE PHILIPPINES

First Records of the Annual Output of the Islands Is Obtained With the Advent of the Americans.

### PRODUCTION GROWS

**MANILA**—Gold was one of the attractions that drew the Spanish discoverers and conquerors to the Philippines, but no records of the island yield of the precious yellow ore was ever kept until the American administration began. In fact, it is only within the past five years that the process of extracting gold from the ledges and river beds of the Philippines has been reduced to a business. Prior to that it was a hazardous undertaking.

In the mountain province of Benguet, in the northern portion of Luzon, the Igorrotes have mined gold in a desultory way probably for centuries. The dust which they washed out of the sands of the rivers by the most primitive methods they put up in quills, using these in trading with the Filipinos of the lowlands. The Spanish residents, being on excellent terms with these mountain folk, encouraged them to mine more gold, which they persuaded them to part with at prices far below its mint value. This served the purpose of trade and there was no disposition to

### RAISIN GROWERS FACE BIG SLUMP

**FRESNO**, Cal.—The raisin growers of Fresno county are facing a situation which they have not had to meet since the formation of the Kearney Fruit Growers' Association, over eight years ago. Prices have dropped from five and five and a half cents in 1907 to one and a half and one and three quarters cents this season. Numerous attempts are being made to dispose of the 1908 crop and yet over 30,000 tons of Muscat and Thompson seedless raisins are stored in the warehouses of the Fresno growers waiting for a buyer from the Fresno or eastern packers.

### FIRST TOURNEY FOR NEW COURSE

Fifth Annual St. Valentine's Golf Match Will Be the Opening Event for New Pinehurst Links.

**PINEHURST**, N. C.—Much interest is drawn this year toward the fifth annual St. Valentine's golf tournament, which begins Thursday and continues through Saturday, on account of the fact that the new 18-hole course will be used for the first time in competitive play, and the much discussed U. S. G. A. rules will be in effect for the first time.

The course is now complete in every particular as regards hazards, traps, etc., and generally considered as former champion Walter J. Travis, who is now here, expresses it, "absolutely unique in this country in that each hole calls for a special shot." Mr. Travis further predicts that a large number of holes will attract sufficient attention to make them "quoted" from one end of the country to the other.

Sixteen will qualify for the president's, governor's, secretary's, treasurer's, captain's and club cups, and there will also be trophies to the division runners-up and consolation division winners. A gold medal is offered for the best qualification score.

The week following the third annual St. Valentine's tournament for women is booked; the fifth annual club championship beginning March 10, and the fifth annual spring tournament March 17.

### WOMEN BEGIN INDOOR MATCH

**NEW YORK**—The best women indoor tennis players are represented among the 21 women lawn tennis players who are competing for the indoor national championship on the courts of the 7th regiment armory. The draw is as follows:

Championship singles—First round: Bye; for second round: Miss E. W. Smith vs. Miss G. Radway, Mrs. Foye vs. Miss J. Colton, Miss Merritt vs. Mrs. E. B. Bicknell, Miss Alice Fish vs. Miss E. Bicknell.

First round—Mrs. E. C. Bunge vs. Miss E. Bicknell, Miss Alice Fish vs. Miss Clara Kuitroff, Miss E. H. Moore vs. Mrs. George Chapman, Miss Frederick Schmitz vs. Miss Alice W. Cragin, Miss Fanny Fish vs. Miss E. A. Bunge.

First round—Byes; for second round: Miss Marie Wagner vs. Miss Elsa Hermann, Miss Adele Cragin vs. Miss Louise Hammond, Miss Clare Cassell vs. Miss E. Marcus.

### AMERICANS WIN AT CRICKET.

**KINGSTON**, Jam.—The Philadelphia cricketers began a series of games Tuesday at Port Antonio. The local team, which was an exceedingly weak team, went first to the bat and succeeded in scoring only 40 runs. Play will be continued today. The Philadelphians will remain here for about two weeks.

### EASTERN Y. C. ELECTS THOMAS

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club held Tuesday evening the following officers were elected: Commodore, W. D. Thomas, New York; vice-commodore, F. L. Clark; rear-commodore, R. W. Emmons, 2d; secretary, Henry Taggart; treasurer, P. T. Johnson; recording secretary, W. S. Burgess; council at large, G. A. Goddard and F. B. McQuesten; regatta committee, W. M. Carleton, L. M. Clarke, C. E. Hodges, S. W. Sleet and W. B. Stearns; house committee, E. A. Beals, P. Dexter, F. North and D. K. Snow.

### YALE WINS CHESS MATCH.

**NEW YORK**—Graduates of Yale and Harvard, playing in the second match of the season for the interclub chess cup, met on six boards at the Yale Club Tuesday, with the result that Yale defeated the representatives of the Harvard Club by the score of 3 1/2 to 2 1/2.

### MOTOR CLUB MEETS TONIGHT.

A meeting of the Boston Motor Club is to be held in the salesrooms of the Algonquin Motor Car Company this evening at 8 o'clock. The business to come before the meeting will be the reports of the committee on by-laws and constitution and the location of club quarters.

### YALE WINS CURLING MATCH.

**GLASGOW**—The Canadian curlers defeated the Peebles Province players Tuesday night by a score of 88 to 83, but were defeated in the afternoon by the Biggar Province curlers, 93 to 87.

### NEW YORK WINS ANOTHER GAME

By Defeating St. Nicholas in Extra Period N. Y. A. C. Practically Wins American Hockey Championship.

**NEW YORK**—New York Athletic Club defeated the St. Nicholas Hockey Club Tuesday night in the most important game of the season. At the end of the regular playing time the score was tie at two goals each, necessitating an extra period. After about four minutes of play in this extra period Shirreff scored the winning goal for New York.

The result of the game practically gives the New York Athletic Club the championship of the Amateur Hockey League, as the team has five straight victories. The St. Nicholas seven was the closest and the most dangerous rival, and now that it has been disposed of the rest is comparatively easy.

The game was a brilliant one from every point of view. Every man played his position in the most finished style. Both goal keepers made brilliant stops, and the shots that got by were impossible to handle. Every tally made was well earned and was brought about by the greatest kind of hockey.

**N. Y. A. C. (3). ST. N. H. C. (2).**  
Mills, g.....Feitner, g.  
White, p.....Richards, c.p.  
Broadfoot, c.p.....Souther, c.p.  
Fitzgerald, c.p.....E. K. Putnam, l.w.  
Peasey, l.w.....Chew, Laredo, r.w.  
Goals—For N. Y. A. C. Coolican, Broadfoot, Shirreff, for St. Nicholas, G. L. Gordon. Referees—Dobly, Associate referee—Drakely. Umpires—MacKenzie and Lifilton. Timekeepers—Kennedy and Bishop. Time—Two 20-minute halves; extra period 4:14.

### EASTERN Y. C. ELECTS THOMAS

At the annual meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club held Tuesday evening the following officers were elected: Commodore,

W. D. Thomas, New York; vice-commodore, F. L. Clark; rear-commodore, R. W. Emmons, 2d; secretary, Henry Taggart; treasurer, P. T. Johnson; recording secretary, W. S. Burgess; council at large, G. A. Goddard and F. B. McQuesten; regatta committee, W. M. Carleton, L. M. Clarke, C. E. Hodges, S. W. Sleet and W. B. Stearns; house committee, E. A. Beals, P. Dexter, F. North and D. K. Snow.

### YALE HAS CHESS TOURNEY.

**NEW HAVEN**, Conn.—There will be a scratch chess tournament at Yale, open only to those men who took part in the intercollegiate chess tournament. These men will not be allowed to compete in the handicap tournament which is to be held. Cups have been presented to the club for the victory in their respective competitions by H. E. Dimock '06.

### KING AND KAISER PLEDGE FOR PEACE

BERLIN—A warmer feeling of friend-

ship for the British people today seems to prevail in Germany, accentuated by the cordial reception accorded the King and Queen of England Tuesday on their visit to Germany, and the sentiments of peace exchanged by the Kaiser and King at the banquet in the imperial palace.

The principal interest centered in the speeches of the Emperor and the King at the banquet. The utterances of both were of the most cordial nature, each emphasizing the peaceful sentiments and the close relationship of the two nations.

"Your majesty may be assured with me," said the Emperor, "that my capital and the whole German empire see in your presence a token of friendly feelings and sentiments which induce your majesty to pay this visit. The German people greet the ruler of the mighty British world-empire with the respect due him and perceive in this visit a new pledge of future peaceful and friendly development in the relations between our two countries."

In 1907, the last year for which the official returns have been made public, all this preparatory work began to show encouraging results and the yield greatly increased, the output for that year being 3859 fine ounces of a value of \$79,733.

The mining enterprises of the Philippines, on a commercial scale, are on the islands of Luzon and Masbate, the former the capital island of the archipelago, the latter off the southern coast of the former. The Masbate mining is by dredging, and the people who are carrying on the project now are handicapped by the failure of the previous operators, but nevertheless they are making progress and it is the belief of mining men in the islands that they will succeed.

### MINE BY DREDGES

government, which kept a sharp watch over these adventurous pioneers. During the same period the annual production of gold by the natives averaged approximately 1500 ounces of fine gold, valued at about \$31,000. Meanwhile the American miners were interesting men at home who had some capital, and gradually were getting machinery into the hills and setting up modern mining establishments.

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### Attraction of Precious Metal

First Brought the Spanish

to the Archipelago Centuries Ago.

### NEW CRIPPLE CREEK IS SEEN

**CRIPPLE CREEK**, Colo.—A new Cripple Creek is to be opened under the old one when the Roosevelt deep drainage tunnel is completed, about two years hence. This is the belief of mining experts who have examined the veins of ore that have been developed at great depth in this district. The announcement of a recent strike of promising richness, in the deepest or 1500-foot level of one of the mines confirms the belief that arose at the time of similar strikes made previously.

### COLLEGE TO TEACH AERONAUTICS.

**STUTTGART**—The Technical University has announced its intention of establishing a chair of aerodynamics. Count von Zeppelin has manifested a lively interest in the matter and he probably will deliver occasional lectures.

### MANY RAILROADS WANT CHARTERS

**VANCOUVER**, B. C.—British Columbia is not likely to suffer long from lack of railroads, at least in some parts of the province, if the various projects now before the public are carried out. Applications for charters, and also for government aid, are before the provincial Legislature, and the decisions of that body will be awaited with interest.

### TOURING CARS

The Lozier Motor Company is firmly convinced that the Pacific coast is a good field for the sale of high grade, high priced motor cars. This company has recently established an agency at Los Angeles and during the show which was held there last week sold three cars, one being a six-cylinder. The price was \$6300, which proved to be the largest sale made at the show.

### TOURING CARS

40 H. P. 4 Cylinder, 5 Passenger, \$1000.

## Legislation at the State House

### STATE FORESTER RANE URGES WORK TO SAVE FORESTS

Prof. F. W. Rane, state forester, gave the committee on agriculture, this morning, an interesting presentation of the work that is being done in reforestation and on forest fires in Massachusetts, speaking in reference to the recommendations of Governor Draper in his inaugural to the forest fires and the conference of New England forestry officials for uniform laws for reforestation, as well as on that part of the Governor's address which referred to gypsy moths and to the meeting of New England governors as to forestry encouragement.

Professor Rane spoke first of the work of his tree wardens, warmly commanding them. He gave concrete instances as to what had been done toward saving the white pines. Regarding mandatory measures to prevent forest fires Professor Rane said that they were imperative to save not only the standing timber but the soil which in its spiny, porous character, holds the seeds for reforestation and which is quickly destroyed by a wood fire.

These fires have been burning up thousands of dollars worth of future forest growth. There are 5,321,000 acres, approximately, in Massachusetts, of which 2,588,000 acres are in woodland and 3,000,000 acres suitable for forest growth. He said that 56 per cent of the land in Massachusetts is forest land. The value of the output of forestry lands in Massachusetts is \$3,500,000 and the value of the possible output is \$15,000,000 if the work of reforestation is vigorously pushed.

He said that the railroad managers are vitally interested in these forest fires. He has 343 wardens who are doing great work in investigating the fires and their cause. From their reports there were 1,379 forest fires in Massachusetts last year, of which 337 were from cause unknown; 539 were set by passing locomotives; 96 by farmers burning brush; 111 from smokers; 58 by boys; 18 by hunters and 11 from berry pickers. The others were from miscellaneous causes.

Professor Rane urged that there be immediate legislation along the lines of the Governor's recommendations.

### Petitions for Increases in Salary and Office Aid

Various petitions for increases of salary and more allowance for clerical assistance in public offices were heard by the committee on public service today.

Arthur D. Bill, Ezra R. Thayer and others favored a bill to allow the clerk of the supreme judicial court to expend \$800 for clerical assistance. Under the law he can expend this amount if he does not have a regularly appointed assistant clerk. As he does have such an assistant he can only spend \$500. The money is paid an "especially efficient" clerk who has served for 15 years and whom the speakers believed should be given an increase in salary.

Senator Teeling of Charlestown favored a bill to allow \$1,500 more for clerical assistance in the office of the clerk of the Boston municipal court. The allowance now is \$5,200 first allowed in 1899, and the number of cases has increased from about \$90,000 a year to over \$14,000. Additional help is an imperative necessity, it was explained.

Register of Probate Mawdry of Worcester county and Judge Forbes of the same court favored a bill allowing \$2,500 more money for clerk hire. Here the regular growth of business is considerable and the additional burdens occasioned by the workings of the inheritance tax laws was given in explanation of more assistance.

George L. Mayberry favored an increase of salary from \$2,500 to \$4,500 for the assistant clerk of courts of Middlesex county. This official "runs" the trial list, he said, a complicated undertaking, since the attorney's practice in both Boston and Cambridge. Since he has taken charge, however, there had been no break in the list and much money was saved the county and litigants.

### Bill to Fix Minimum Wage Is Discussed at Hearing

The committee on labor gave a hearing this morning on Morrison L. Swift's bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the cost of living in accordance with the standards of efficiency and security, and to determine a minimum wage corresponding to these standards.

Mr. Swift criticized the inactivity of Massachusetts and the United States, declaring that other countries, notably Switzerland and Germany, are far ahead of us. He said steps should be taken at once to relieve the condition. The hearing was continued until Thursday of next week.

The committee gave a hearing today on the petition of Mayor Kent of Brockton for a referendum on the question of paying city laborers in that city \$2.50 per day. E. Gerry Brown opposed the bill, declaring it only an attempt of the city council to evade its own responsibility by making the Legislature sanction the increase which is sure to go into effect if the question is placed on the ballot.

W. J. La Francis of Springfield was given a hearing on a bill aimed to put a stop to the violations of the eight-hour law by contractors who it is claimed are

### BILL PROHIBITS UNSIGNED POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

A number of petitions were given hearings by the committee on election laws this morning. The bill to prohibit the publication of unsigned political advertisements, circulars or postals in regard to a constitutional amendment or any other question submitted to the voters was favored by Representative Warren of Revere. He said the election of a candidate often depends upon the way in which he expresses an opinion on a question and this bill would make more uniform the law which already prohibits the publication of unsigned matter in regard to a candidate for office. There was no opposition.

Representative Folsom of Boston appeared in favor of Mayor Hibbard's bill extending the time for police listing when it is necessary to the public service. There was no opposition.

Richard L. Gay of Boston said he wished to be recorded in opposition to the supplemental registration bill of Representative Malley. He thought it would promote negligence on the part of voters in finding out whether or not they were on the voting list and would serve no useful end.

Ex-Senator Frank J. Linehan of South Boston appeared in favor of his bill to do away with ward committees and to have city committees of both parties consist of one member from each ward.

Mr. Linehan said that every election official should be under bond.

The bill was also favored by Alderman Brand of Boston. He cited other instances where citizens were deprived of their votes, saying that on one short street in Dorchester every citizen was left off the list.

forcing their workmen to work 10 hours a day. His bill asks a law providing that if laborers are found working more than eight hours per day it shall be taken as prima facie evidence that their employers have asked them to do so.

He said that labor officials of Springfield had endeavored to secure a conviction, but the state police refused to prosecute the contractors on the grounds that they could not secure the necessary evidence.

**Vaults for Town Records, State Commissioner Urges**

Henry E. Woods, state commissioner of public records, in his report to the Legislature today calls attention to the fact that the only safe way of preserving the records of the cities and towns of the commonwealth is by means of vaults.

In proof of his contention that safe are inadequate protection in times of great conflagrations, he cites the instance of the great Chelsea fire of last April. At that time all the city records which were kept in vaults were saved, while the records of the auditors and assessors, which were kept in safes, were either destroyed or badly damaged.

The report makes the statement that many cities and towns throughout the state are building vaults or purchasing safes as a result of the inspection which has made during the year of conditions in 105 places in the commonwealth.

**Nantasket Beach Bill Goes Over for a Year**

The bill authorizing the metropolitan park commission to make improvements at Nantasket beach was withdrawn from the committee on metropolitan affairs this morning, with the understanding that the metropolitan park commission will report next year upon the necessity for improvement.

The committee took up Mayor Hibbard's bill to establish a gymnasium and public bath department in the city of Brockton, and incurred of Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur L. Spring whether or not the mayor will desire this legislation if the proposed new charter goes into effect; the attorney was unable to answer, and the hearing was continued.

No one appeared either in favor of or in opposition to the bill of Mayor Wardell of Cambridge to provide that no expenditures on account of bridges over the Charles river shall be incurred against the city of Cambridge without being first approved by the city council of that city, and the hearing was closed.

**BOX MILL FIRE AT MIDDLEBORO.**

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The box and shod mill of C. N. Atwood & Son at Rock was afire in the early morning hours. Prompt work on the part of neighbors saved the day. The owners of the mill are part owners in the mill recently burned at Chelsea. Two saw-mills have been burned in this town in a few months and the people are on the watch.

**STATE HUNTERS' LICENSES.**

TAUNTON, Mass.—This city stands third in the number of hunters' licenses issued in this state. Plymouth has 92, New Bedford 188, Taunton 157, Boston and Worcester both 153, Fall River 139, Springfield and Westport both 100, Brockton 84, Middleboro 83 and Easton 32. Over 7,000 were issued in the state.

**CONNECTICUT SHOWS ACTIVITY.**

HARTFORD, Conn.—Building permits in the city in the four largest cities of Connecticut numbered 181, compared with 122 last year, while the estimated cost of buildings was \$666,595 against \$318,274 for the same month last year.

**RECORD CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.**

NEW YORK—Collector of Customs Fowler announces that receipts had been \$1,523,026.59, the largest single day's receipts since the Dingley tariff law went into effect on July 24, 1907.

**COURT HOUSE BILL REPORTED.**

The joint ways and means committee

—Davidson and O'Brien of the House dissenting—to which was referred the abstract of the annual report of the treasurer, has reported, in part, a bill to amend the act of 1906, relative to the Suffolk county court house enlargement.

W. J. La Francis of Springfield was given a hearing on a bill aimed to put a stop to the violations of the eight-hour law by contractors who it is claimed are

### ROGERS' NEW ROAD TO CUT COAL COST

(Continued from Page One.)

standing. The Virginian railway is also peculiar in that it goes into operation in shape up to the highest standard of construction.

It was built, regardless of cost, to form the shortest possible route with the lowest grades from the coal field to tide-water. Except for one nine-mile section up the west slope of the Allegheny mountains, the eastbound grades at no point exceed two tenths of 1 per cent, which is ten and a half feet in a mile.

With such grades and heavy track a single powerful locomotive will be able to haul a load of 4,000 tons from the summit of the mountains to tidewater. This fact expresses a lower cost of transportation than is possible over any of the established lines, the Pennsylvania railroad not excepted.

It is this fact that is giving railroad managers concern. H. H. Rogers has given no intimation as to just how he intends to use the Virginian railway, but it is certain that he intends to make it pay a handsome return on the big investment. He might use it as a club, but this is not expected. Coal interests are chiefly anxious to know which bituminous market Rogers will seek and whether he will break prices to take trade.

From Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, the Virginian railway extends almost due west through Virginia, via Roanoke, to West Virginia and above Pocahontas bents north to Deepwater, the head of navigation on the Kanawha river. The total length of the line is 442 miles, or about that of the Pennsylvania railroad from New York to Pittsburgh. Coal will be handled at tidewater over a great electrically equipped pier.

"The bill aimed at the forming of corporations by aliens, which meant Japan-

### WHY CALIFORNIANS OPPOSE JAPANESE SPREAD IN STATE

ese have even become bankers and brokers, and always they work through the small corporation."

The school segregation question brings up the race issue direct, according to Mr. Brown. It is upon this question that Californians are practically united. He said the Japanese held themselves to be in a state of exact social equality with the whites.

**Governor Gillett Says He Leaves It to Speaker**

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Gov. J. N. Gillett, who returned from San Francisco late Tuesday night, made the statement that he would have nothing further to say regarding the Japanese legislation now pending. He announced that he would leave the whole matter in the hands of Speaker Philip Stanton.

Two of the anti-aliens measures will be reported in the Assembly this morning as special orders of business, and it is reported that the fate of Japanese legislation will be decided before adjournment.

### California Bills Called Unfortunate by Edmunds

PASADENA, Cal.—That California is within her sovereign rights in enacting an anti-aliens law, is the opinion, expressed here Tuesday night by Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, one of the recognized world authorities on international law. He deplores, however, the threatened action of the California Legislature to enact drastic anti-Japanese legislation, as being inimical to our large trade interests with Japan.

"While I recognize that the legislators are sincere in their attitude on the Japanese question," said Senator Edmunds, "yet I consider their proposed action most unfortunate at this time." After this ceremony the district convention was held in the large hall. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic local meetings of the Knights of Pythias ever held in Massachusetts.

### PYTHIANS ATTEND DISTRICT MEETING AND HOLD BANQUET

Representatives of Fifty-two Lodges of Greater Boston Hold Session by Invitation of Local Body.

A district convention of 500 Knights of Pythias, representing 52 lodges of Greater Boston, held a session Tuesday evening in Paine Memorial Hall by invitation of Boylston Lodge No. 60. Prior to the meeting the supreme and grand lodge officers were entertained at a banquet at the Quincy House.

Following the banquet the guests were driven to Paine Hall. First in order was the conferring of the grand lodge rank on 46 past chancellors of the subordinate lodges, representing 34 lodges of Boston. This ceremony was conducted by George W. Penniman of Brookton, grand chancellor, assisted by the following grand officers: Joseph S. Spencer of Boylston Lodge, acting grand vice-chancellor; the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale, Mystic Lodge, grand prelate; George E. Howe of Worcester, grand keeper of records and seal; W. Fred Beaman of Somerville, grand master of the ex-chequer; George E. Cleaves of Malden, acting G. M. A.; Thomas Fallon of Marathon Lodge, acting grand treasurer; Clarence J. Wing of Hyde Park Lodge, acting grand inner guard; H. G. Root of Aspinwall Lodge, Brookline, acting grand outer guard, and John Ballantine of Massachusetts Lodge, past grand chancellor.

The American Printing Co.'s WASH FABRICS (Past Colors) Exclusive Patterns 61 1/2 c Yard



## High-Grade Furs at Reduced Prices

Exclusive Models to Be Closed Out This Week

Furs of the better kinds will be costly articles of apparel in the near future, owing to the scarcity of pelts. This information is authentic, and should be taken as a hint to those who appreciate advance notice on affairs that affect the purse. Our February clearing sale includes every piece of Furs in our immense stock, and the prices are remarkably low, quality and workmanship considered.

One BABY CARACUL FANCY IMPORTED COAT, 36 size, embroidered broadcloth collar and cuffs, jeweled buttons, formerly \$185. Now marked.....	<b>\$50.00</b>
One NATURAL COLOR HAIR SEAL COAT, 48 inches long, trimmed with leather and buttons, formerly \$200. Reduced price.....	<b>\$75.00</b>
One BROADTAIL PERSIAN LAMB COAT, collarless, pony style, 22 inches long, made from finest selected skins, former price \$300. Now marked.....	<b>\$200.00</b>
One XXXX PONY SKIN COAT, handsome model, 50 inches long, large shawl collar of best quality natural fisher, beautiful brocaded lining, size 42, was \$250. Reduced price.....	<b>\$175.00</b>
One BLUE SQUIRREL COAT, European blend, made from best quality Siberian squirrel backs, 50 inches long, best workmanship and lining, former price \$300. Now .....	<b>\$210.00</b>
One NATURAL MINK COAT, 26 inches long, excellent quality, beautiful color, finest workmanship, best lining, was \$750. Marked.....	<b>\$595.00</b>
One XXXX ALASKA SEAL COAT, reefer style, notch collar, 24 inches long, fancy brocaded lining, formerly \$475. Reduced price.....	<b>\$350.00</b>

## Showing of Many Beautiful Embroideries

### New Goods Being Placed on Sale at Low Prices

Exquisite novelties in the Embroidery line are to be found now in our popular lace store, 44 and 46 Winter street—the new entrance on Winter street. Remarkable values indeed are the special assortments being featured this week.

*In addition to the exhibition of fine Embroideries you will be interested in the elaborate effects displayed in Lingerie, Lace and Spangled Robes, reasonably priced. These handsome materials are in charming patterns up to as high as \$50.00 each.*

*WE HAVE AN ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW COLORINGS TO BE USED EXTENSIVELY THE COMING SEASON FOR SHIRTWAISTS AND DRESSES. THEY INCLUDE INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, FLOUNCINGS, ALLOVERS AND BANDINGS. SALE PRICES ARE ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR SELLING VALUES, RANGING FROM 37 1/2 c to \$3.00 PER YARD.*

*IMPORTED HAND EMBROIDERED SEMI-MADE CORSET COVER PATTERNS, nainsook and batiste materials, assorted patterns, regular values \$2.00 to \$2.75 each. Our prices, per pattern.....*

*NEW TUCKED BATISTE, embroidered with polka dots of blue, wisteria, gold, navy and coral colorings, the very latest idea for shirtwaists. You have choice: this week, per yard.....*

## LABOR PARTY SEES LARGE ADDITION TO PARLIAMENT SEATS

The Million Supporters of British Body to Be Augmented by Affiliation of the Miners' Association.

### CONFER THIS YEAR

LONDON.—The Labor party that meets in annual conference at Portsmouth this year is an organization whose members are drawn partly from the affiliated trade unions and trade councils and partly from two distinctively socialist bodies—the Independent Labor party and the Fabian Society.

The party is said to have 1,000,000 supporters, and its numbers will be largely augmented when, in the near future, it is joined by the Miners' Federation. When this junction takes place the 31 seats held by the Labor party will be increased to 43.

Lengthy discussions took place on the opening day on the questions of unemployment and taxation. Workingmen were warned against the alluring but insidious arguments of the tariff reformer; while free trade did not solve the labor problem, protection would in all probability aggravate the distress. What then?

A super-tax on large incomes, special taxation of state-conferred monopolies, increased estate and legacy duties, and "a really substantial beginning with the taxation of land values."

Monopolies are plainly of two kinds, land and liquor, and if the cost of old-age pensions was to be met it obviously should be by taxing these two monopolies. It is still with a sense akin to astonishment, not unmixed with fear, that many people regard this young party whose name has come to be associated with the much-dreaded word "socialism." Not that the Independent Labor party will give their sanction to a socialist program; indeed, it is their opinion that the time is not ripe for a definite program at all; the Fabian Society think otherwise, the principles of socialism should be a condition of trade union membership. However, the general principles of socialism were reaffirmed.

### Domestic Briefs

DENVER, Col.—The Narragansett Hotel at North Denver has been burned.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Senate has refused to adopt the Oregon plan for the nomination of United States senators.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President-elect Taft has been elected an honorary member for life of the bar association of this city.

NEW YORK—A vigorous campaign against the expectorating nuisance has been instituted by the health department.

NEW YORK—Chief Inspector Moses A. Cortright, after 42 years service, has resigned from the New York police department.

NEW YORK—The customs receipts for Tuesday at this port were \$1,523,026.59, the largest single day's receipts since July 1907.

TAFT, Mont.—The Taft tunnel of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad through the Bitter Root range has been completed.

NEW YORK—Justice Mills of the New York supreme court has decreed that when labor pickets a factory it will have to pay the owner to guard his property.

### NEW ARMY HEAD IN THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON—Major-General Duval, who has been relieved from duty in this city as assistant chief of staff, will go to Manila to assume command of the army in the Philippines as the relief of Brig.-Gen. T. H. Bliss, who will come to this city to become assistant chief of staff. The change in command at Manila will take effect about May 1. General Duval will make the trip on the transport Kilpatrick, sailing from New York on the 15th inst. He will be accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of coast artillery, who will inspect fortifications in the Philippines.

### THE HAYDEN TRIO TO GIVE CONCERT

The Hayden Trio will give its sixth annual concert in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. The trio comprises Miss Eleanor Soule Hayden, who will do solo work on the mandolin, organ chimes and xylophone; Miss Edith Gertrude Wales, accompanist, and Edwin Byron Powell, violinist. Other artists who will appear are Miss Harriet A. Shaw, harpist, and Percy Jewett Burrell, reader.

**MILLIONAIRE PEARS IS DEAD.**  
LONDON—Andrew Pears, head of the soap factory bearing that name and grandson of the founder, died suddenly today at his suburban home, Brentwood. He was worth many millions.

## MOSLEMS OF INDIA HEAR MORLEY TELL OF REFORM PLANS

The League Deputation Says That Counting the Lowest Planes as Hindus Is Unfair—Earl Takes up Question.

### PROBLEM IS RACIAL

LONDON.—Lord Morley, secretary for India, at last has had an opportunity of personally discussing the projected Indian reforms with a deputation of the All-India Moslem League, which called on him at the India office. It was headed by its president, Syed Ameer Ali, and included a number of very prominent Indian Mohammedans.

Syed Ameer Ali was the first speaker and he drew the secretary's attention to the disadvantageous position the Moslem community was placed in through a statistical inaccuracy. He argued that while there was no doubt about the Moslems of India forming a minority of the population, the majority attributed to the Hindu element was by no means as overwhelming as hitherto represented, because for purposes of the census it had been the custom to include in the Hindu figures those multitudes of the lowest Indian elements which had no more in common with the Hindus than with the Mohammedans, and whose touch was considered pollution by the Hindus themselves.

Lord Morley at once took hold of this point to emphasize his own standpoint on Indian self-government by saying he wished that Englishmen would study the figures of the so-called lower class in India and see the enormous difficulty, if absurdity, of applying to India the western principle of one man one vote and every man a vote.

Lord Morley had gone very carefully into the question of the lower class and had come to the conclusion that the present system of statistical record was the only practical one for the reason that the lower class cannot properly be classified and that the statistician would be charged with putting too many either into the higher or into the lower division. The Mohammedans, therefore, cannot expect any change in that direction.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC PLANS TO TUNNEL THE GREAT DIVIDE

Proposed Bore Through Sierra Nevada Is Six Miles Long and Will Take Four Years to Finish.

### BUILDING A CITY

SAN FRANCISCO—The Southern Pacific railroad undertaking to overcome the difficulties of transportation over its Sierra Nevada mountain division has entered upon the operating stage. The company has decided on a policy of tunneling the "great divide" of the Sierras, and is making preparations to lay siege to the mountains for a term of years.

A construction base has been established at Bowman, a few miles from Auburn, this state, from which operations will be conducted. As a permanent camp for the men engaged in all branches of the work a couple of ranches have been leased, on which a miniature city is being built at an expense of \$50,000, including boarding houses, lodgings, laundry, lighting and heating plant.

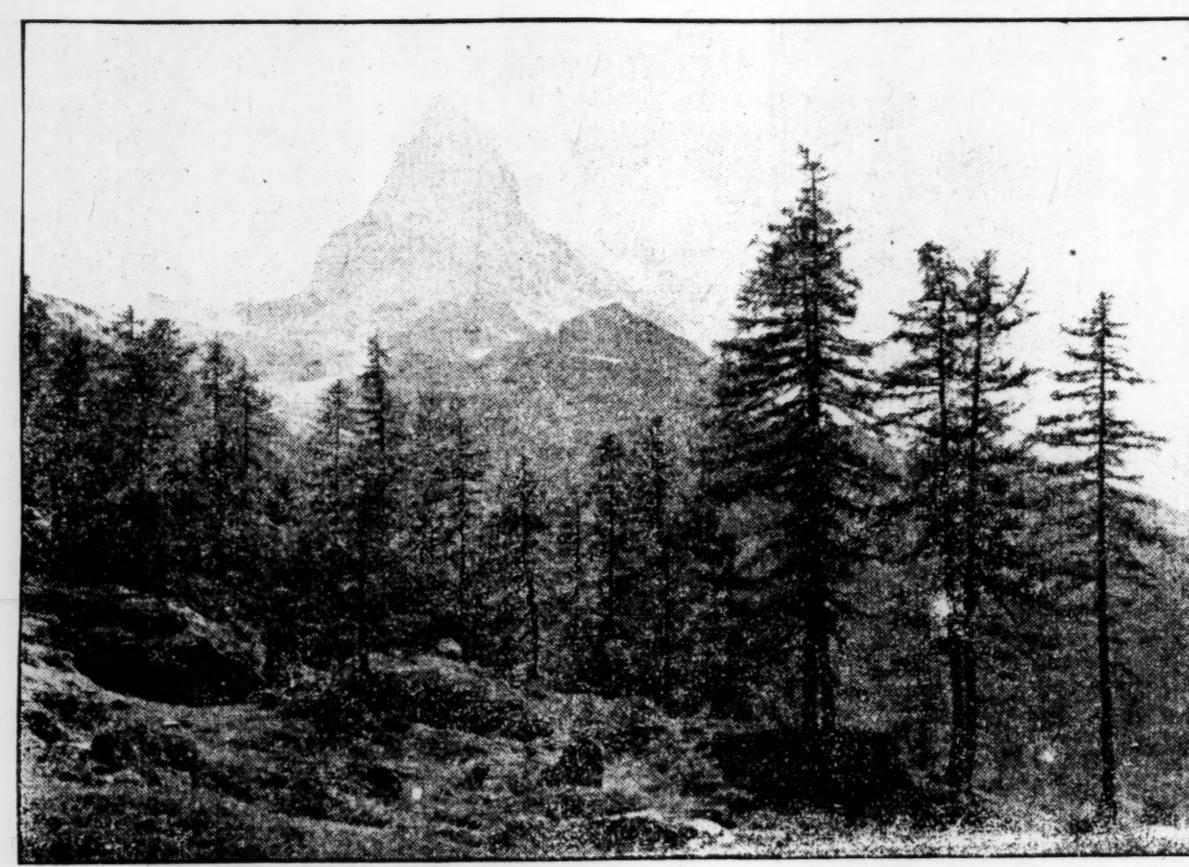
### LAURENS PAINTING NEW WAR PICTURE

PARIS—Jean Paul Laurens, a member of the institute, who lives near the Champ de Mars, is now engaged in a majestic composition destined for the court of justice at Baltimore. The title of the work is "The Surrender of Yorktown," and because of architectural difficulties it will have to be divided into four panels, a fact which M. Laurens regrets sincerely. He would have preferred a triptych, with one big panel and two smaller ones.

M. Laurens is already at work on the subject of the soldiers of the British army marching between the lines of American troops toward the heads of the victorious army. This group is composed of Washington, Rochambeau and Lafayette on horseback, while O'Meara, the English general, replacing Lord Cornwallis, offers his sword.

**RESIGNS OIL TRUST OFFICE.**  
NEW YORK—Edward T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company and one of the active men in the Standard Oil Company, has resigned from the executive committee of the oil company.

## Amateurs Show Rare Pictures In Boston



Photographs submitted by amateurs from all over this country and from Europe in the monthly contests of the Round Robin Guild of Boston are hung on the walls of the Boston Camera Club, 50 Bromfield street, where they will remain on view this week from 10 to 4 o'clock.

The prints exhibited have won prizes or honorable mention in various contests and are grouped in the following classes: Home portraiture, mountains, atmospheric effects, decorative photography, animals, pinhole photographs, harbor scenes, artistic mounting, children.

The first prize in the mountain class is one of the most beautiful prints in the exhibition, "A View of the Matterhorn from Riffelalp," taken by G. R. Ballance, Switzerland. The gradation in the tones of the print are excellent. There is definition in the highest lights and detail in the deepest shadows.

"Building the Railroad," in the children class, is by H. S. Grinleese of Yonkers, N. Y. This is a very effective composition. There is earnestness in every line of the figures of the youngsters and it is a successful picture in every way.

In the home portraiture class some fine prints are shown by C. F. Clarke of



PRIZE WINNING PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWN AT BOSTON CAMERA CLUB.

Upper picture, first prize, Mountain Class, is "The Matterhorn From Riffelalp," taken by G. R. Ballance, Switzerland. Copyright by G. R. Ballance. Lower view, "Building a Railroad," taken by H. S. Grinleese, Yonkers, N. Y.

Springfield, Mass. His "My Young Man," showing a bright young boy with a very intelligent face, is especially attractive. Mr. Clarke also has good work in other classes.

"On Casco Bay," a harbor scene by S. Skolnik, Portland, Me., is striking effect of smoke and fog. Some very interesting exhibits are to be seen in the

pinhole class (photographs taken without a lens). "The Vale" by George H. Scheer, Milwaukee, Wis., took first prize. The prints of flowers and the exhibit of decorative photography are very pleasing. There are upward of 70 prints on view, beside the loan exhibition from the Capital Camera Club of Washington, D. C.

## ANTIQUE SCHOOL BOOKS APPEAR IN RARE COLLECTION

### Musty Old Volumes Exhibited at Harvard Were Used by Children in the Days of Shakespeare.

### OWNED IN NEW YORK

A collection of rare old school books owned by G. A. Plimpton of New York has been on exhibition at the Harvard library. Most of the volumes were in common use when Shakespeare was a boy. The queerest is the hornbook, a relic of medieval schooling. The hornbook is really not a book at all, but a planked board about the size and shape of a butter-paddle, on which is tacked a printed slip of paper or parchment. The little one was supposed to learn his A B C's and Lord's Prayer from this "book."

The hornbook prepared the pupil for the primer. Mr. Plimpton had several of these, the most valuable probably being Henry VIII's English Primer, printed in 1546.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Hon. William Templeman has been elected by acclamation for Comox Atlin in the Dominion of Prince Rupert, British Columbia thus retains its representation in the Dominion cabinet.

PALMI, Calabria—The local authorities here are so pleased with the assistance given by the American expedition under Nelson Gay and Earl Dodge, that it has been decided to name a suburb of Palma "Stati Uniti."

Under the provisions of the charter the usual ward lines are eliminated and officers are elected without regard to the section of the city in which they reside.

Non-partisan politics will obtain in the selection of the mayor and nine councilmen.

Provision is made for the removal of the mayor by the city council in the case of any abuse of his responsibilities.

NO ILLINOIS SENATOR YET.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Only one ballot for United States senator was taken Tuesday. Mr. Hopkins received 73. There is the usual scattering of Democratic votes. John Mitchell, the labor leader, received one vote.

## BRAZIL WELCOMES JAPANESE AND IS PAYING THEIR FARE

Strong Contrast in Treatment Accorded to Immigrants From Nippon in North and South America.

### NEW COMPACT MADE

RIO DE JANEIRO—There is a strong contrast between the Pacific coast North American attitude toward the Japanese and that of the South American on either coast.

Brazil offers a field for Japanese immigration, and the Japanese are showing a disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities that are offered by some of the state governments of Brazil. Similar efforts have met with a measure of success in the past, and now a new contract has been entered into by the state of São Paulo and the Imperial Emigration Company of Tokio, by the terms of which the Japanese company agrees to land 3000 Japanese in Brazil within two years at government expense.

Kiamil Pacha's continued lack of decision is disturbing the public. The grand vizier does not dare to offer settlement of any question which would not satisfy all political parties. Their opinions on foreign politics differ widely.

In conversation with foreign ambassadors Kiamil Pacha desired to bring up again the question of the rectification of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, but was answered that the powers could not admit the consideration of any question already settled definitely. Rumor is current that General Lowther has drawn Kiamil Pacha's attention to the fact that the loss of time in forming a resolution will be prejudicial to Turkey.

The state of São Paulo agrees to pay for the passage of the immigrants at the rate of about \$40 for each person over 12 years of age, \$20 for those between 7 and 12, and \$10 each for children between 3 and 7 years.

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## Chicago Enters On Greatest Building Boom



MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, LOOKING NORTH FROM HARRISON STREET.

This picture shows the Congress, Annex and Auditorium Hotels; the Chicago Club, Studebaker and Railway Exchange buildings. Michigan avenue, the "baseline" street of Chicago, is at present being widened from Park Row to Jackson Boulevard, the east sidewalk having just been moved 25 feet nearer the lake. Michigan avenue is the "automobile parade."

CHICAGO Chicago will soon begin its greatest building boom, which is expected to increase the values of properties already in existence far beyond their present value as well as furnish the city with many splendid new mercantile edifices in the business district. Outside of that restricted territory many warehouses and apartments are either being constructed or have been planned.

There are in course of construction or definitely planned two score structures costing from \$200,000 to \$5,000,000 each. Never before at this season of the year was there such an array of construction work in prospect.

Just now, with the year only one-twelfth gone, 18 new downtown buildings are under way or projected. They aggregate a total cost of \$33,800,000, which

will be Jonathan Clark ask for authority to negotiate leases of the property at 245-255 State street, now occupied by Rothschild & Co., and disclose plans for erection of a 10-story structure to be occupied by that firm. The annual rental has been fixed at \$14,000 per year for each lot, or \$84,000 annually for 71 years. The present leases, made by Jonathan Clark, will expire in two and one half years.

It is said that Rothschild & Co. guarantee the removal of the present structure within three years and will within five years erect at its own cost a substantial fireproof mercantile building. The heirs are to receive an annual income of \$84,000 and their descendants at the expiration of the covenant receive title to the buildings.

Suits filed in circuit court disclose the plans for another large building project. In these suits trustees under the

## Musical Events in Boston

BONCI CONCERT. In Symphony Hall Tuesday afternoon an operatic concert was given by the following artists of the Metropolitan opera company of New York: Mme. Marie Rappold, Mme. Marianne Flahaut, Herbert Witherspoon and Alessandro Bonci.

Duet, "La ci darem la mano," Don Giovanni; Mme. Rappold, Mme. Witherspoon; aria, "Fatigato men English," "Orpheus"; Gluck, Mme. Flahaut; aria, "Una furtiva leggiadra," Verdi; Mr. Witherspoon, voice, "Le veys vivre," "Roméo et Juliette"; Gounod, Mme. Rappold, et al., "Song of the French," "Gounod," Mme. Rappold, Mr. Witherspoon and Signor Bonci; aria, "Le golden mambra," "La Bohème"; Puccini, Signor Bonci; aria, "Habanera," Mme. Rappold; aria, "Non più andrai," "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart; Mrs. Witherspoon; aria, "O mia Lyre Bammerica," "Sapho," Gounod; Mme. Rappold, Signor Bonci, IV, "Rigoletto," Verdi; Mmes. Rappold and Flahaut, Mr. Witherspoon and Signor Bonci.

The piano accompanist was Pietro Florida. Besides the vocal numbers, there was a group of piano solos of Signor Florida's composition.

Some of the New York papers which report the entertainments of the Metropolitan Opera House say much about the people who sit in the boxes and little about those who perform on the stage; others, taking the music seriously, fill their columns with discussions of the singers. The work of Mr. Bonci and his three associates in their concert Tuesday afternoon was a pretty good argument that the journals which treat the opera as a social diversion are right, for the singing was just the sort of mental refreshment that an audience of people who come out for social purposes need.

But diversion was not what the audience in Symphony Hall sought; it was there to hear what one of the greatest tenors of the world could do, and besides that it was there to get a little general education in grand opera.

In the trio Mme. Rappold showed much interest in her part and her solo made up for her shortcomings in the opening duet. Mme. Flahaut in her last solo gave a complete idea of the range and power of her contralto.

The four metropolitan singers appearing on the bare platform of Symphony Hall, with no accompaniment but that of a piano, gave a performance entirely wanting in purpose; they trusted too much to their popularity and too little to their own efforts. They put none of that imaginative power into their singing which enables the hearer to construct in his own fancy the stage setting and to see with the inward eye the action of the drama. They showed themselves as having undertaken a species of entertainment of doubtful interest to the Boston public and one for which they had not made sufficient preparation.

DOLMETSCH CONCERT.

The program of the second Dolmetsch concert consisted of chamber music by John Sebastian Bach; it was as follows:

Suite in B minor, for flute, two violins, violoncello, violin, harpsichord; four pieces from English suite No. VI, in D minor, for harpsichord; Cantata for soprano, tenor, bass, flute, two violins, violoncello, violin, harpsichord.

The performers were: Miss Emma Butterfield, Alfred Jenkinson, Andre Maquarre, flute; A. Bak, Miss Alice Holden, Miss Gertrude Sands, violin; A. Gezen, Miss Blanche Sears, violin; Arthur Hadley, violoncello; Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch, violin; Arnold Dolmetsch, C. W. Adams, harpsichord.

If Bach's reputation as a humorist rests on the "Coffee Cantata," then the question was settled at the Dolmetsch concert that Bach has no sense of humor. There is nothing comical about him but the words. It may have been for Bach to write that discursive music, but it was the most serious of anything on the program. Some of the little dances that figured in the other two numbers from his works had a little hint of merriment in them, either of rhythm or of cadence; but those arias long sustained in the upper register of the soprano voice could never have been intended to give amusement. Bach must have written this music to serious words which were afterwards replaced by the poem about the coffee girl. The composer gave no character to any of his actors but to Schleidrian, the bass. His soldings were set to music that suited

In Australia, where women vote, the care of children and preserving the interests of home has been carried furthest,

says the Woman's Journal. There, if a widow left destitute with a large family of young children instead of taking the children from her and boarding them out either in big asylums or "cottage homes," or in the families of strangers, the state boards them with the mother. It pays her for the board of each child what it would have had to pay in another household or in an asylum, and thus keeps the family together.

HUGHES' SON TO SPEAK.

PROVIDENCE. R. L. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Governor Hughes of New York, James D. Dean of Waverly, Pa., and Chauncey E. Wheeler of Plainville, Mass., have been chosen as three of the speakers for the Brown University commencement exercises.

All Mr. Bonci's power lies in his mastery of the Italian methods of singing. If they were of any value in themselves, if the world had not long ago decided that thought in singing is better than method, if it had not lately reconsidered the question and reaffirmed its decision, then Mr. Bonci would be an artist of considerable importance. He is so little familiar with his words, so used, as he might explain it, to depending on the prompter, that when he goes on the concert platform he must sing from book. Mr. Bonci was recalled after each of his

## RADICAL REFORMS IN BELGIAN CONGO WOULD AID NATIVES

The System of Taxation and of Payments of the Blacks Rouses Consuls to Exchange Reports.

### GET FEZES FOR WAGE

LONDON, Eng.—The White paper recently issued on the subject of taxation of natives and other questions in the Belgian colony of the Congo contains correspondence which must be disappointing to those who had expected immediate and radical reforms by the Belgian government.

Consul Thesiger's report and correspondence exchanged with other consuls contain memoranda showing that in the district of the upper Ituri river the reward for the collection of rubber per kilometer is fixed nominally at 25 cents in goods (not in cash), but that according to eyewitnesses the only goods ever distributed were fezes, there being no other to be found in the warehouse.

With the tourist—the stranger within our gates—these curious electric cars were very popular, the upper decks being always crowded.

Two of these cars were operated by the San Diego Electric Railway Company from the first day the system was opened for traffic—in the fall of 1892—to within five years ago, when the upper decks were stripped off and the cars remodeled at the company's shops in this city.

According to the same report, in the Soma Bata and Madembe districts, in the Southwest Congo, the state agents appear to have no idea or desire of administration. Their duties consist in apportioning the amount of produce to be brought in by the villages and to see that this is done regularly and without shortages. That they have any responsibilities regarding the general welfare of the natives does not occur to them.

In the Kasai district, the Kasai company's officials absolutely disregard the regulations for the prevention of wilful waste of the rubber resources, the consul reports. They cast aside every restriction imposed on them for the safeguarding of the natives' rights. The Congo state laws cannot be thus violated without the knowledge of the company and the state officials themselves.

The consul's conclusions are that the system of taxation in produce is fraudulent. In the case of rubber, the only marketable produce of the native has been taken away from him and the wealth obtained through his forced labor is drained out of the country without any return being made for it. In the case of tax in foodstuffs, the state economizes on the cost of the administration at the expense of the native. It is, therefore, far from surprising that the total imports, including building and railway material, are less than 50 percent of the exports.

President Storrow of the Merchants Association appointed five members, and President Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce five. The first meeting was held Monday at the rooms of the Merchants Association, with these members present: Francis R. Bangs, Meyer Bloomfield, Henry J. Bowen, Samuel B. Capen, Henry V. Cunningham, Edric Eldridge, Alpheus H. Hardy, Geoffrey B. Leyh and Lawrence Minot.

A careful study and analysis of the document of the finance commission has already been instituted by the committee. The subject is one in which the business men of Boston have a large concern, and their judgment upon it will be awaited with much interest.

The abolition of tax in produce and the establishment of a uniform tax for the whole country, say five francs a head, as in the French Congo, would place the Congo administration on a sound footing financially, and as money was introduced the collection of a money tax would spread by degrees over the whole country.

It is interesting to note in this connection that E. D. Morel, the secretary of the Congo Reform Association, recently presented to the foreign office a memorial on the state of the Congo territories annexed by Belgium, which may be returned against one person for impersonating a United States officer in furtherance of the scheme of the alleged timber thieves. The alleged thefts occurred chiefly in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations.

Judge Campbell issued strict orders that no names of the indicted persons be given out until after they have been arrested. U. S. Marshal Grant Victor has summoned 10 deputies on a south-bound train to arrest the indicted persons, who reside chiefly in Leflore, McCurtain and Choctaw counties.

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USE NATURAL GAS TO HEAT TRAINS

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta—The Canadian Pacific Railroad has secured a great natural gas well, 2000 feet deep, which furnishes 4,500,000 feet every 24 hours. This means 21,000 horse-power.

The cars of the company are being equipped with reservoirs, and the fuel will be utilized for heat and light on transcontinental trains. For many years gas in large commercial quantities has been utilized here, but no experiment at this depth was ever previously attempted.

The court, on petition of creditors, has issued an order for the compulsory closing up of the affairs of the company.

HUB FIRM TO TEST INSURANCE LAWS

MADISON, Wis.—As an echo of the Wisconsin insurance laws enacted some time ago, it is said today that a test case will be instituted in the courts that may involve all insurance companies doing business in the state. The Columbian National Life of Boston has decided to appeal to the state supreme court in this case, in which Judge Ray held that the company should file its accounts in Wisconsin, despite the fact that it withdrew from the state.

LONDON BROKERS' CONCERN CLOSES

LONDON—The committee that has been examining the affairs of the London and Paris Exchange, a big brokerage firm that recently went into the hands of a receiver, declares that the liabilities of the firm may reach as high as \$2,500,000. The firm has nearly 2000 creditors, a few of them for enormous amounts.

The court, on petition of creditors, has issued an order for the compulsory closing up of the affairs of the company.

OIL FINE RETRIAL VENIRE ORDERED

CHICAGO—Federal Judge Anderson ordered the drawing of a venire of 150 names for the retrial of the \$29,240,000 fine against Standard Oil, which begins in Chicago, Feb. 23. At the first trial the venire of only 100 was drawn and a jury was secured in a single day. It is expected, however, that owing to the publicity the case has had, a week will be required to get a jury this time.

BIG COKE CONCERN MERGE.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A \$2,500,000 coke company, with headquarters here, to be known as the Republic Connellsville Coke Company, will be formed by merging the Republic Coke Company and the River Coal Company.

NANTUCKET GOES NO-LICENSE AGAIN

NANTUCKET, Mass.—Nantucket has gone no license for the third time in 25 years after one of the biggest contests ever witnessed at the polls. The vote was: No, 357; yes, 255, against 197 yes and 135 no last year.

## Last of Double-Decked Cars in California

The Favorite Trams of the Tourists in San Diego Are Replaced by More Modern Electric Vehicles.

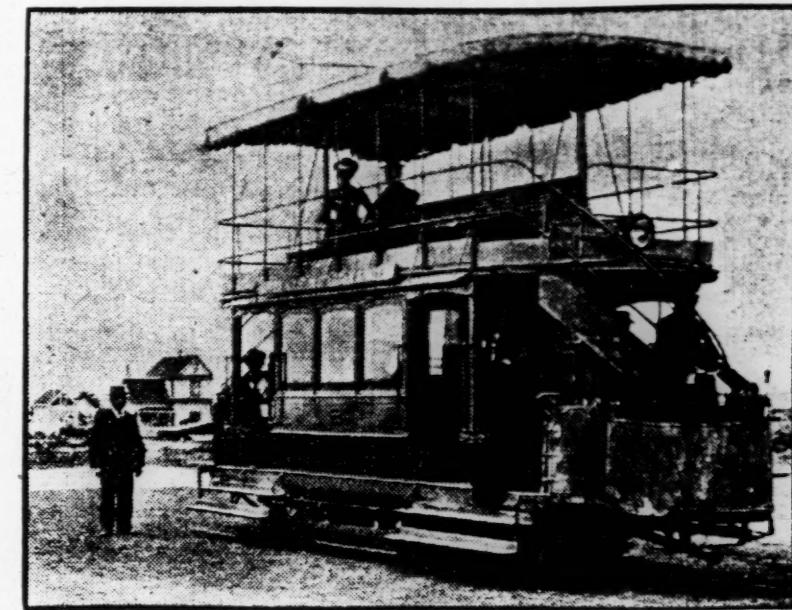
### ALL ARE BUILT OVER

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The three famed old double-deck electric cars of this city and Coronado are now things of the past. Like many another creation of man, they served their day, gained the zenith of popularity, and then moved on at the command of progress to make room for the more modern appliances and methods.

With the tourist—the stranger within our gates—these curious electric cars were very popular, the upper decks being always crowded.

Two of these cars were operated by the San Diego Electric Railway Company from the first day the system was opened for traffic—in the fall of 1892—to within five years ago, when the upper decks were stripped off and the cars remodeled at the company's shops in this city.

These three cars were built in St. Louis, Mo., by the James G. Brill Company, and were the only ones on the Pacific coast. The electric railway company found the two operated in this city very inadequate to meet the demands of



TWO-STORY OBSERVATION CAR AT SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Picture illustrates last one of type of trams used in traveler's winter mecca.

Coronado and Tent City, on the strand south of the big hostelry, was not remodeled until this winter.

These three cars were built in St. Louis, Mo., by the James G. Brill Company, and were the only ones on the Pacific coast.

The electric railway company found the two operated in this city very inadequate to meet the demands of

congested traffic as the population increased, and so the remodeling was ordered.

The company now builds all its own cars at the shops in the power-house, and, although they are attractive models of workmanship, none have shared the popularity enjoyed by the unique double-deckers.

## CHARTER BOARD MEETS THIS WEEK

Committee Appointed by the Commercial Bodies Will Consider Recommendations Later in the Week.

The recommendations of the finance commission on a new city charter will be taken up by a joint committee of the Merchants Association and Chamber of Commerce this week with a view to securing united action by the two bodies.

President Storrow of the Merchants Association appointed five members, and President Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce five. The first meeting was held Monday at the rooms of the Merchants Association, with these members present: Francis R. Bangs, Meyer Bloomfield, Henry J. Bowen, Samuel B. Capen, Henry V. Cunningham, Edric Eldridge, Alpheus H. Hardy, Geoffrey B. Leyh and Lawrence Minot.

Resolutions offered by the followers of Mr. Redmond in favor of Home Rule and Secretary Birrell's land bill and expressing confidence in Mr. Redmond's leadership were carried by overwhelming majorities.

## REDMOND STILL CONTROLS PARTY

DUBLIN, Ire.—John Redmond retains undiminished control of the United Irish League, and while steadfastly adhering to the policy of strict independence with regard to the English political parties, declines to countenance any hampering of the Liberal leaders by harassing tactics. This attitude became evident at an exciting session of the league convention. The minority, headed by William O'Brien, in advocating a policy of frank hostility toward the Liberals, had a very bad reception.

Resolutions offered by the followers of Mr. Redmond in favor of Home Rule and Secretary Birrell's land bill and expressing confidence in Mr. Redmond's leadership were carried by overwhelming majorities.

## GRAPE GROWERS GET NEW STATION

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The movement to secure an experimental vineyard in the Chautauqua grape belt has come rather quickly to a head. An informal meeting of grape growers and representatives of six of the local granges discussed the matter with Prof. U. P. Hedrick, horticulturist of the state agricultural experiment station, at Geneva, who assured the growers that Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the station, was ready to establish the vineyard at once and would lease a farm temporarily to carry on the work under the jurisdiction of the station.

NAVAL OFFICERS GET TEST ORDER

ANAPOLIS, Md.—Naval officers stationed at the academy have received orders prescribing the physical tests which they will have to undergo as follows:

To walk 50 miles in three consecutive days, the total hours of actual walking being not more than 20; to ride 90 miles on horseback in three days, seven hours and a half of riding being prescribed for two days and not more than six for the third; to ride a bicycle 100 miles in three days, not more than 15 hours being allowed for the tests.

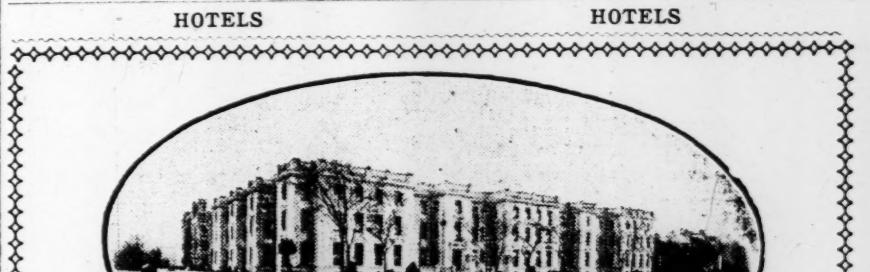
There are many good roads around Annapolis, and many of the officers have been training for the walks and a few for horseback rides.

## LEASE PITTSBURG OIL LAND.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Guffey & Galey, Pittsburg oil operators, have leased 40,000 acres of oil and gas lands in Clay county, Kentucky.

### HOTELS

### HOTELS







Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## New Heroism

Marconi spoke like a true philanthropist when he said that if no other reward came to him in life he would feel deeply repaid for everything connected with wireless telegraphy in the service that has been rendered to the passengers of the Republic.

Now we have a new kind of hero. If any one cares to brush up on the history of putative great achievements, or to look into the lives of the "heroes of the nations," as they are sometimes collectively called, he will find that the old-style hero was a man actively associated with the profession of slaughter and the decimation of the human race.

Your modern hero is quite a different order of being. So much for the enlightenment of the world and the advance of civilization. The modern hero is likely to be a Jack Binns, who sits up in the wireless cabin, ready for any emergency, and is far more interested in the preservation of human life than in the destruction thereof.—Chicago Examiner.

## How the Tsar Proposed

A pretty story is told of how the Tsar proposed to Princess Alix, as she then was. Although it was, of course, all arranged by others as a matter of state, the young couple had become devoted to each other. The Tsarevitch, as he then was, had, however, to make a formal demand for the princess' hand. This occurred in the gardens of York Cottage, near Sandringham.

"The Emperor, my father," said the royal wooer, "has commanded me to make you the offer of my hand and heart."

"My grandmother, the Queen," replied the princess—referring, of course, to Queen Victoria—"has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand; but," she continued, blushing, "your heart I take of my own free will."—Answers.

He is truly great that is little in himself and that maketh no account of any height of honors.—Thomas a Kempis.

## MORE USES FOR SEA PRODUCTS

"Marine agriculture" may be one of the industries of the near future, if the word of Milton Spinney of Popham Beach, Me., prevails with the Legislature of that state. He has been conducting an aquatic experiment station on the lower Kennebec and has found out a number of valuable things about the uses

## For Women Who Think and Act

The Lyceum Club and Its Founder.



MISS CONSTANCE SMEDLEY OF LONDON,

Founder of the Lyceum Clubs of London, Paris and Berlin.

Miss Constance Smedley of London, lately engaged to Max Arnsfeldt, the artist, is a young author of wide repute, a playwright, the youngest of her sex to have a play produced at a leading London theater—an energetic little body, buoyant and helpful. She is the founder of the celebrated Lyceum Club of London, made up of women who have done things worth while in the world. Associated with her in the organization of the club

were two American-born women, Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), and Mrs. John Lane (Anna Eichberg). Miss Smedley came to America two years ago to interview President Roosevelt with a view to securing an appropriation by Congress for a new American College in Paris devoted to the study of arts, science and literature. Though unsuccessful at the time she was not discouraged, and will pursue the matter during her coming visit following her marriage.

## Millet

Twas truth he sought, and men's hearts, not their praise,  
Nor glory, wealth, or idle tinkling word,  
Rich Nature's gifts his noble mind pre-ferred.

To those of men; and in a thousand ways  
She was revealed unto his raptured gaze,  
He loved the charm found in the chang-ing sky,

Or from it hid in forest gloom to lie;  
Or watch the light upon the slopes where graze

The bleating herds. So loving Nature he  
The crowded streets and shining halls did shun.

To seek the woods and open fields, where none  
There dwelt, but toiling, sweating men;

By toil And sweat thus gaining life. Calm majesty

He found in these bent lab'rs of the soil.

—T. C. Cole in *The Craftsman*.

## A Good Extempore Speaker

An indefatigable worker in the Unionist interest, Miss Brooke-Hunt is known for the able management of meetings, lectures, and so forth, held under her direction, and the calmness with which—in the event of an unexpected speaker failing to put in an appearance—she can step into the breach and deliver an un-premeditated address, has often filled electioneering experts with admiring wonder. M. A. P.

At the end of the Boer war Miss Brooke-Hunt went on an extensive lecturing tour in South Africa. Soldiers and the welfare of their wives and families have always had much of her interest; she was one of the most active promoters of the Union Jack Club, which has proved of such enormous value to the men, and in spite of her present very busy life—in connection with the Tariff Reform Association and its enormous branches of work—she consistently gives all the time and attention available to her soldier friends.

Miss Brooke-Hunt has recently been on a visit to her brother in British East Africa and is enthusiastic about this beautiful and little known country.

## OUR FLOCKS OF THOUGHTS

Have you ever been to the golf links raised to govern the movements of the sheep, and they delight to serve their master, the shepherd, and bring the straying flock to follow his wish. It is customary to keep sheep upon the meadows to nibble close the grass, for the fields are too large to send the lawn mower over them, and the machines used in the hay fields would create stubble instead of turf. The little feet of the sheep do not break the sod, and they run together over the mead, nibbling, nibbling, until they have made the grass like a velvet covering.

But the sheep must be herded and kept in motion. They must not be allowed to trample the lowlands into bogs nor wear barren the brows of the hills. The shepherd stands at a convenient place to survey the field and with him are his sheep dogs, the beautiful collies with long sharp muzzles and lustrous eyes. The shepherd speaks to them in a cheerful voice, or perhaps gives a sharp whistle if they are not close at hand, the dogs jump up and gaze at him expectantly, he makes a gesture toward the sheep, just a sweep of his arm, and the dogs trot away obediently.

They do not bite or worry the sheep, they simply trot among them, rounding them up and sending them along as the master indicated. From time to time the dogs look to the master for further direction and it is always by the simplest gestures that he directs them. These intelligent creatures have been

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

### RIDDLE.

What is it that is found in every home, can be hard or soft, high or low; is enjoyed by most people, has made many impunctual, is sometimes very large and sometimes so small a child plays with it; it can be made a source of supply and in summer is beautiful or brilliant, in winter dreary and desolate; also a river crosses it?

**ANSWER TO PICTURE PUZZLE.**  
Wheelwright.

**ANSWER TO SQUARE WORD.**  
STARS  
TREAT  
AERIE  
RAISE  
STEER

### HONORABLE MENTION.

Correct answers to puzzles have been received from the following named:

RAWLINS SMITH, Colmar, Iowa.

HELENA GAILEY, Fort Edward, N. Y.

What imports

Fasting or feasting? Do thy day's work,

Dare.

Refuse no help thereto.

—Robert Browning.

## Where Strange Words Come From

Coining Process Only Too Easy.

claim. The Londoners were mystified, and the English language received a new word.

But that a word might, in the way described above, acquire a speedy popularity is proved by the remarkable manner in which the people of London petted and made much of the absurd combination of letters, "quoz," some 80 years ago. In 1825, "quoz" was in the mouth of every man, woman and child in the world's metropolis. Where it came from, or what it meant, or why it should be popular, no one could discover; but it flourished, none the less, because it was utterly senseless.

"Quoz," of course, did not establish itself in the language like "quoz"; but other curious expressions have had better luck. "Bosh" is one of these; for, although it has been claimed that this monosyllable is Turkish in its origin, there is no good reason to suppose that it is other than a manufactured word.

The vernacular really owes many strong and expressive elements to the vagaries of popular fancy. The word "queer," for instance, did not establish itself in the language like "queer"; but other curious expressions have had better luck. "Bosh" is one of these; for, although it has been claimed that this monosyllable is Turkish in its origin, there is no good reason to suppose that it is other than a manufactured word.

"Quoz," of course, did not establish itself in the language like "queer"; but other curious expressions have had better luck.

Reference to the map shows that this area is at least equal in size to all the cattle ranges hitherto utilized in America. At present, however, it is in a primitive condition, not turned to productive use except on the edges by lumbermen, and in general by a few trappers and Indians who need not be interfered with by any stock raising enterprise.

In size the yak resembles common cattle. Prejevalsky says that the bulls are five to six feet high at the shoulder and weigh 1000 to 1200 pounds, but the accounts of various other authors would suggest a much greater weight. In build it is like a common ox, with the hump of a bison, but the distinguishing feature of this cold ranger is its coat. On the upper parts generally it is three or four inches long and but little thicker than that of a well furred Highland bull, but it lengthens on the sides, till the throat, shoulders, belly and hams are covered with a dense hairy fringe that reaches nearly to the ground. The tail is so enormously bushy, and with the hairy fringes is such a generous covering for the hoofs, that it is difficult to see how any wolf could hamstring a yak. Thus its remarkable coat affords it an ample protection from flies in summer, frost in winter and wolves all the time.

A kind deed done for a person in need is worth more than a thousand promises for some future time.—J. W. Neymark.

## North American Yak

In a contribution to "Country Life in America," New York, February, entitled "The Yak—A North American Opportunity," Ernest Thompson Seton assures us that the animal really is "exactly the thing" for Canada and Alaska.

There exists in America, he points out, a vast belt of unsettled country extending from Atlantic to Pacific, from Maine through Canada to Alaska, about 4000 by 500 miles, which would be suited to cattle raising were its winters not severe. Here, he tells us, is the yak's chance, for this animal is able to withstand the cold of just such regions as this, says Mr. Seton:

"Reference to the map shows that this area is at least equal in size to all the cattle ranges hitherto utilized in America. At present, however, it is in a primitive condition, not turned to productive use except on the edges by lumbermen, and in general by a few trappers and Indians who need not be interfered with by any stock raising enterprise.

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## EFFICACY OF MORAL ENERGY

True power is vivifying, productive, builds up and gives strength. We have a noble type and manifestation of it in the sun, which calls forth and diffuses motion, life, energy and beauty. He who by an intellectual and moral energy awakens kindred energy in others, touches springs of infinite might, gives impulse to faculties to which no bounds can be prescribed, begins an action which will never end. One great and kindling thought from a retired and obscure man may live when thrones are fallen and the memory of those who filled them obliterated, and, like an undying fire, may illuminate and quicken all future generations.—Wm. Ellery Channing.

## REGULATION OF SKY-SCRAPERS

Quite independently of legislation or municipal ordinance, natural conditions will prevent the multiplication of such towers as the Equitable Life Insurance Company has filed plans for in New York. One such structure of 62 stories and rising to a height of 909 feet to the top of the flagstaff would be interesting as an engineering achievement, and it might be made a beautiful object as seen from the bay. Architecturally, a beautiful city could be created by following out the plan suggested by Mr. Flagg, who proposes a regulation permitting the erection of towers of indefinite height upon a strictly limited proportion of the area of any one block. But there are other than architectural problems to be considered.

The one insuperable obstacle to the indefinite multiplication of skyscraper buildings in the financial or any other district of New York or Chicago—similar conditions prevailing in both places—is the limited traffic capacity of the streets, not only as they now are, but also of any system of streets that could be devised. A little arithmetic will demonstrate that if the entire financial district of New York were covered with office buildings as high as the Singer and Metropolitan Life towers, not to speak of the Equitable structure, and if they were rented and occupied to their full capacity, the people doing business in them would require three times the present street capacity to get to and from them. Every one of the present down-town streets in Manhattan would have to be developed into a "three-decker." And even supposing this to be done, there is a limit somewhere to any such evolution. It would presumably be cheaper to expand the financial district horizontally.

Taking all these considerations into account," says "Van Norden's Magazine," "the time has clearly arrived for a legal regulation of the height of buildings. It would be a pity to copy too slavishly the skyline rules of foreign cities. New York has its own architectural individuality, which should be preserved."

## Science and Health

### With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

## Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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## THE ORTHODOX AND SCIENTIFIC VIEWS OF SIN

In dealing with any other subject than Christian Science there is a predisposition among critics to learn something of their subject before discussing it. In dealing with Christian Science this is reversed. The critic commonly discusses it with a transparent simplicity which leaves no reasonable doubt that he has either made no attempt, or else has completely failed, to so much as touch intelligently the hem of its garment. On the other hand, when the effort is made to grasp the subject with an open mind, the student's desire to criticize as a rule rapidly disappears. The inexorable logic forces itself upon him, the practical demonstration stares him in the face, and he finds himself almost unconsciously adapting the words of the man who was born blind, in reply to the Pharisees. If this thing were not of God, it could do nothing. There are in the Christian Science movement today hundreds of men who have been converted in just this way. They had read their Bibles, some of them from the point of view of orthodox theology, others from that of rationalism, but none of them had ever dreamed that its teaching could be applied just as practically as in the first century. When they read the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and began to grasp something of what Mrs. Eddy was telling them, in that

book, of the spiritual power to be gained by a better understanding of the Bible.

When they saw all around them the sorrow being comforted, the sick being healed, the sinner being reformed, by means of this better understanding, they began, like the blind man, to take the world into their confidence, and the world constantly replied quite as emphatically and not much more politely than the Pharisees, when they declared, "Thou wast altogether born in sin, and dost thou teach us?"

Only quite recently one of these critics has been affirming that Christian Scientists maintained that they could not sin, and that to think they could would be an illusion, since man was perfect. The criticism is not new, and only proves how absolutely true is Mrs. Eddy's contention, on page 320 of "Science and Health," that "the one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual."

If the orthodox interpretation simply leaves on the mind the impression that the image and likeness of God is perpetuated in the Adamic race, and, therefore, that when a Christian Scientist refers to man's sinless perfection he is alluding to the Caesar Borgias of this world, it can only be said that the sooner he learns to interpret the Bible spiritually, and to discriminate between the creations of God and the illusions of the senses, the happier for himself and for

those with whom he is brought into contact.

"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us," John writes in the First Epistle. Paul, however, told the Philippians to "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," who, says the writer of Hebrews, "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." These texts are quite common ones, as every one knows, and their meaning has not been in any way twisted by detaching them from their context. It is evident, therefore, that they are either a collection of contradictory aphorisms, or that there is some deeper meaning in them than the critics have yet discovered.

If sin is real, as the critics say, one of two things is certain, either that God made sin, or else that there is something that God did not make. Now the Bible says quite distinctly that God made all that was made. Consequently it is unquestionable that if sin is real it is God-created. The morality of such teaching may, for the moment, be laid aside, since if it is true it is inevitable, in order to consider the far more important question of its effect.

Sin, then, being real becomes necessarily part of omniscience, and as omniscience cannot forget anything it has once known it becomes eternal. The divine Mind, however, is not merely omniscient, it is omnipresent. Sin, therefore, being real becomes eternally omnipresent. In a word it must be perpetually existent in every human consciousness. Arguing from such a basis as this it is perfectly easy to accept the prima facie meaning of the statement of John that if a man says he is without sin he is self-deceived. But it follows, as a matter of course, that it is impossible to expel sin from the human consciousness so as to obtain the mind of Christ which was without sin, indeed that the mind of Christ could never have been or never can be without sin, since sin is part of divine omniscience. There is the cold logic of the only conclusion deducible from the premises of orthodox theology, and all the subtlety of scholasticism is unable to shake it.

Christian Science exactly reverses these premises, and with them their conclusions, and so harmonizes the Bible statements. Evil, sins, speaking absolutely, is unreal, that is to say it is absolutely unknown to divine omniscience, and has consequently no place in the mind of Christ which is without sin. Relatively speaking, however, the illusion of evil seems real to every human mind so that if a man says he is without sin he doubtless deceives himself. Precisely however because it is an illusion it fades away before the do shall he do also."